



**IMPACTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE HERITAGE  
RESOURCES OF ADDIS ABABA, THE CASE OF ARADA SUB CITY**

**THE THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GONDAR COLLEGE OF  
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM MANAGEMENT FOR  
THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTERS OF ARTS IN TOURISM AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT**

**BY**

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**JUNE, 2015  
GONDAR, ETHIOPIA**

**UNIVERSITY OF GONDAR**  
**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS,**  
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## **APPROVAL SHEET**

### **IMPACTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF ADDIS ABABA THE CASE OF ARADA SUB CITY**

**SEYAR YASSIN ABDO**

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## **Declaration**

I, SEYAR YASSIN hereby declared to the Department of Tourism Management, Collage of Business and Economics, University of Gondar, that this thesis entitled “Impacts of urban development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa, the case of ARADA sub city.” Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Art in Tourism and Heritage Management is my original work, and that all sources of materials used have been duly acknowledged and that it has not been submitted to any other academic organization in a part or full for any academic awards.

Name of the Candidate

SEYAR YASSIN ABDO

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

This is to confirm that the thesis work is completed and the thesis is  
ready for submission

The Advisor – ALEMSEGED BELDADOS (PhD)

\_\_\_\_\_

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## **Acronym and Abbreviation**

FDRE; - Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia

H.R.S; - Heritage Related Sectors

H.V.A.C.P; - Heritage Value Awareness Creation Programs

I.R.S.I; - Infrastructure Related Sectors Involvement

L.C; - Local Community

U.D. P; - Urban Development Plan

UNESCO;-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNWTO; - United Nations World Tourism Organization

## ***Abstract***

*Addis Ababa in 1889 became the Ethiopia's capital, when Menelik II became Emperor of Ethiopia. As evidence, Addis Ababa became the site of many of Ethiopia's innovations, especially after the Battle of Adwa, Addis Ababa was accompanied by first modern constructions, and currently ARADA is one of the sub-cities in Addis Ababa, also the sub city known as the center of the old, and the new generation artistic, social and urban life style, as a result the sub city enclose with a range of heritage resources. The research is designed to assess the impacts of urban development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa, the case of ARADA sub city. The study holds an assessment to provoke objective, such as; heritage conservation through proper integration among the sectors during urban development processes, and create awareness about the value of heritage resources. According to the nature of the study non experimental qualitative research design is implemented in collaboration of numerical description, the data collection method enables, observational check list, and questioners for primary data sources, and different secondary resources, such as heritage data base, and previous researches are reviewed. On the discussion part the analyzed data's are discussed in detail with credible facts of the other country cities, and it concludes, the existing condition of these historic heritages are in a very agonizing condition and had a serious threats from the urban Development process, in relation with Lack of proper integration among the sectors, particularly with heritage related organizations and Lack of public awareness at all levels of the society, inflame the destruction and the threat of the heritages in the sub city, based on the discussion and the conclusion the researcher recommends key points, such as; Implement urban development plan in collaboration with all stakeholders, critically it needs to include heritage related organizations and the public, Apply pre heritage impact assessment on the construction areas, and Awareness creation programs to the general public, this key points are very important and it irritate to come up with a solution for the problems.*

*Key Words; -Impact Assessment, Heritage Resources, and Urban development*

## Chapter One

### 1. Background of the Study

#### 1.1. Introduction

Addis Ababa, served as the capital of the kingdom of Shewa during the second half of the 18th century. As evidence, the ruins of the palace are still found on the lip of the great escarpment, which is popular in its breath-taking view. The village of Aliyu Amba, which was the most important market center of the Shewa Kingdom, is also located below Ankober palace at one of the broken hills. Other areas, like Wechecha, Yerrer and Entoto were also temporarily used as capitals of the Shewan Kingdom. Menelik, as *Negus* of Shewa, had found Mount Entoto a useful base for military operations in the south of his realm. In 1879, Menelik visited the reputed ruins of a medieval town and an unfinished rock church that showed proof of an Ethiopian presence in the area prior to the campaigns of Ahmad Gragn. His interest in the area grew when his wife Taytu began work on a church on Entoto. In addition, Menelik endowed a second church in the area. In 1881, Menelik moved the capital of Shewa from Ankober to Entoto. The immediate area around Entoto did not encourage the founding of a town due to the lack of firewood and water. In 1886, the actual settlement began in the valley south of the mountain. Taytu initially built a house for herself near the Filwoha hot mineral springs, where she and members of the Shewan royal court liked to take mineral baths. Soon, other members of the Shewan nobility and their staffs and households settled the vicinity. *Negus* Menelik expanded his wife's house to become the Imperial Palace, which remains the seat of government in Addis Ababa today. Between 1889 and 1891, Addis Ababa became Ethiopia's capital when Menelik II became Emperor of Ethiopia. One of Emperor Menelik's contributions that are still visible today is the planting of numerous eucalyptus trees along the city streets. (Pankhurst, 2001)

After becoming the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa grew by leaps and bounds and took on the character of a boomtown. By 1910, the city had approximately 70,000 permanent inhabitants and also had between 30,000 up to 50,000 temporary inhabitants. Addis Ababa became the site of many of Ethiopia's innovations. Because of the sizeable population of Addis Ababa, a degree of labor specialization not seen elsewhere in the empire was possible the rapid growth of Addis Ababa, especially soon after the Battle of Adwa, was accompanied by the construction of some of Ethiopia's

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first modern bridges. On 5 May 1936, Italian troops occupied Addis Ababa during the Second Italo-Abyssinian War, making it the capital of Italian East Africa. Addis Ababa was governed by the Italian Governors of Addis Ababa from 1936 to 1941. After the Italian army in Ethiopia was defeated by the British army (with the help of *Arbegnoch*), during the Liberation of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa on 5 May 1941—five years to the very day after he had departed—and immediately began the work of re-establishing his capital. Emperor Haile Selassie helped form the Organization of African Unity in 1963, and invited the new organization to keep its headquarters in the city. The OAU was dissolved in 2002 and replaced by the African Union (AU), also headquartered in Addis Ababa. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa also has its headquarters in Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa was also the site of the Council of the Oriental Orthodox Churches in 1965. (Pankhurst, 2001)

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Enormous heritage resources are available in Addis Ababa particularly in ARADA sub city with serious protection and preservation problems. Mostly the problems are embedded with lack of understanding of the values and lack of integrated developmental activities among the sectors, as a result the study enable to expose its importance and its value for the society, under title “impact of urban Development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa; ARADA sub city.”

## **1.3. Objective of Study**

### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The main objective of the thesis is assessing the impact of urban development on the heritage resources of ARADA sub city

### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

- Clarify the relationship between urban development and heritage conservation
- Notify the importance of integration among developmental sectors and culture and tourism offices
- Create an awareness about the heritage conservation
- Produce urban tourism prospect

#### **1.4. Limitations and Scope of the Study**

##### **Limitations**

This research was accomplished through collecting data from respective Institutions of governmental and non-governmental organization together, with field observation and questioners, this has helped the research to attain this result, however; the data obtained from the Institutions were not as satisfactory as the research required. There was very huge difficulty that was encountered to get an up-to-date and well-organized data to validate different issues raised in the research, due mainly to bureaucratic system and the lack of transparency in providing information regarding the issues raised in the research, further lack of reputable literature on this specific subject, in fact very few literatures are written, but there authentication is questionable, financial constraints was the other limitation in performing this research, Therefore, dear readers of this study shall recognize the possible impacts of these limitations on the overall result of the research.

##### **Scope of the Study**

The study focus on the adverse impacts of urban Development on heritage resources of Addis Ababa, in ARADA sub city, the study involves heritage resources which are tangible and immovable in the sub city, specifically heritage buildings, and monuments which are located around the urban Development sites.

#### **1.5. Significant of the Study**

It is believed that the study will help for all who might participate on the issue specifically the owners of the heritages (all Ethiopians). Therefore the study has the following significance; this are listed as follow: -

- It may inspire a policy maker about the conservation and protection of heritage resources.
- It will provide best way of investment through considering the heritage aspects of the sub-city
- It will provide in sight for interest on the resources.
- It will help to understand the values and opportunities of the heritage resources for the local community.
- It Will create awareness in local community in return sense of belongingness will increase.
- Allow mutual coexistence among development and conservation of heritages
- It will facilitate opportunities for city tour improvement
- Finally it will inspire further researchers to focus on related studies.

## 1.6. Definition of Key Terms

- **Impact Assessment;** - according to the researcher means a relationship between urban Development and heritage conservation, and the term implies evaluation of negative results of urban Development on the heritage resources.
- **Urban Development;** - it implies development processes of the city, through applying different infrastructural constructions.
- **Heritage Resources;** - literally it embrace a lot of definitions, however in this research perspective , the term is used for Tangible Heritages with Immovable nature, or inherited objects which are impossible to move from one place to another, because it loses the identity or it may destroyed, such as buildings and monuments.

## 1.7. Structure of the Report

The report will be organized in to five chapters and subtitles under each chapter.

1. Chapter one- will deal about the introductory part, background, statement of the problems, objective of the study, methodology, hypothesis, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of key terms.
2. Chapter two-will present the review of the related literature which includes review of related readings, related literature, related studies and conceptual frame work.
3. Chapter three- deals with methodology, this includes;- research design, determination of sample size, sampling design, techniques, the subject, the research instruments, data gathering procedures and data analyzing method.
4. Chapter four-deals with results, analysis, and interpretation of the gathered data
5. Chapter five- provides summary, conclusion and possible recommendation about the overall work.



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## **1.8. Glossary Terms**

ABBA; - father reverend title of priests but also a term of respect for an elder

ABUNA/ ABUNE; - title of the head of the Ethiopian church bishop

AFE NEGUS; - mouth of the king equivalent of the chief justice in the American system of government head of the judicial system but answerable to the emperor

ALEQA; - Chief religious leader superior of a monastery

DEJAZEMACH; -Commander of the door, senior court official

ETEGE; -The title of empress

RAS; - One of the most senior of Ethiopian title

SAHAFI TEZAZ; - Writer of order, ministry of pen, a senior Ethiopian civilian title

## Chapter Two

### 2. Review Literature

#### 2.1. Definition of Heritage

##### Cultural and Natural Heritage

Cultural and natural heritage are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

##### Article 1

**“For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage";**

- Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
- Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

##### Article 2

- For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":
- Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
- Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation;
- Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty. (UNESCO, 2013)

### **Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage**

- Properties shall be considered as "mixed cultural and natural heritage" if they satisfy a part or the whole of the definitions of both cultural and natural heritage laid out in. (*UNESCO, July, 2013*)

### **UNESCO criteria's to nominate the properties as a heritage**

The committee considers a property as having outstanding universal value, if the property meets one or more of the following criteria. Nominated properties shall therefore:

- (i) Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it. (*UNESCO, 2013*)

### **Outstanding Universal Value**

Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is as exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. (*UNESCO, 2013*)

### **Manmade resources as attraction**

In the post war period, one of the major growth sectors within the global tourism industry has been the evolution and development of manmade environment for tourism, often optimized by the development. The development of men made attractions reflects the evolution of tourism spending for attraction as visitors are prepared to spend time and money on may made attractions that fulfill a wide range of need during their holiday experience (*Gun, 1994*)

### Conservation of Cultural Heritage

The history of the present Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage dates back to the establishment of the Institute of Archeology in collaboration with the French Archaeological mission in 1952. Latter in 1966, the Government of Ethiopia set up Ethiopian Antiquities Administration with various functionaries (e.g. archaeological research, preservation and restoration of monuments and antiquities as well as museum management). In 1974 the administration became one department of the ministry of culture and sports affairs with additional responsibility for arts, and all aspects of traditional culture. A further reorganization took place in 1976 with the creation of the Center for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage under the aforementioned Ministry. This new center originally comprised work sections like Archaeology, Anthropology and Paleontology, Monument and Object Preservation, Museum, and several sections including photographic unit. An Inventory and Inspection section was added as one section of the then center for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (CRCCH) in 1978. When the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs amalgamated with Ministry of Information in 1995, the Center became an autonomous institution directly accountable to the Ministry of Information and Culture. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)

Finally the center was upgraded to the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCH) by proclamation No 209/2000. Beginning from 16 October 2001 the accountability of the Authority has been transferred to the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture due to the restructuring program of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Authority is organized under six departments namely: The National Museum of Ethiopia, Archaeology and Paleontology, Cultural Anthropology, Heritage Restoration and Conservation, Inventory and Inspection of Cultural Heritage and Heritage Research & Central Documentation as well as five supportive services, (Administration and Finance, International and Public Relation, Planning and Programming, Law and Auditing). The Authority has also a Coordinating Office for the National & World Heritage Sites of Ethiopia as well as Office of the Civil Service Reform Program. (Ebbe, 2009)

Infrastructure Upgrading in a Historic Context With attention to appropriate design and materials, infrastructure projects can achieve their goals while conserving traditional streetscapes and the urban fabric. General guidelines for installing services include:

- Fixtures and connections compatible with historic designs and materials;
- Minimal destruction of historic structures and streetscapes;
- Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures; and
- Reversible processes that allow for further restoration of sites when future technology or research findings become available.

To create effective policies for conservation in an urban setting, it is vital that active consultation be established between all local agencies that have responsibility for the built environment and local communities. Protecting cultural property must be supported with coordinated policies and action at the local level. (*Ebbe, 2009*)

## **2.2. Addis Ababa and Its Architectural Heritages**

In 1886 *Negus* Menelik and his wife, Taitu, came down from the cold, rainy Entoto hills to settle on lower ground to the south, he, I suspect, a bit reluctantly (Entoto is a more defensible position), she more contentedly (nearer to Filwoha, the pleasant hot water springs). Menelik, then only King of Shewa, set up his camp on the highest eminence, the site of the present *gebbi*, and allotted a *sefer* or plot of land to each of his attendant *raises*, nobles, clergy and military chiefs. They and their retinues established several ‘villages’, scattered over a big area, which has since been filled in to constitute today’s sprawling Ethiopian capital. There are some lovely images: barefoot drummers marching past the old Majestic Hotel; the first steam traction engine (“*Babour*”) brought from Djibouti to Addis by Armenian Serkis Terzian; hordes of squatting diners in Menelik’s new *aderash* in the *gebbi*; Alfred Ilg and the first three heads of legation from Italy, France and Britain in all their plumed finery. (*Fasil and Denis, 2007*)

I never thought of the Piazza (now under extensive redevelopment by Sheikh Al-Amoudi) as *ARADA*, the original market, the hub of economic activity in Addis before the Italians set up another one on a grid iron pattern — the *Merecato*. Nor did I realize the shift was racially motivated — a native market some distance away from the continuing, central, national market at *ARADA*. There are some superb photographs of the great and the good of the Emperor Menelik’s day and their residences, some familiar like *Ras Biru Wolde Gabriel*’s home, now the Addis Ababa Museum near Maskal Square, and the *Guenet Leul*, now housing the administration of the university and the

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Institute of Ethiopian Studies library and ethnographical museum. But there are others extant (just) of which most people know nothing, many fine examples of period buildings of the Menelik-Lij Iyassu-Zewditu era. It is sad that many of these once fine residences are in such an alarming state of disrepair, some of them sites of multi-occupancy by poor families. These days the developmental activities that are taking place as a mission to the 'renewal of Addis Ababa' is the most devastating one in most cases. The new development master plan does not incorporate most of the historic buildings that possess enormous values. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)

### **ARADA sub-city**

**ARADA** is one of the 10 sub-cities of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. As of 2011 its population was of 225,999. ARADA is also known as the center of the old and the new generation artistic, social and urban life style, the well known, more than 100 years old St George church, the great historical king of the country Minilek II square, the nation's first theater hall, HAGER FIKIR THEATRE, the nation's number one Hotel "TAITU HOTEL", Charles de Gaulle square and many other historical and beautiful spots of the city are also found in this sub city.<sup>1</sup>

#### **2.2.1. Historical Buildings and Monuments in ARADA Sub City**

##### **Menilek II School**

The Menilek II School, Ethiopia's first government school, was established in 1908, a French community school having been set up in the previous year. To avoid the conservative objection that the country's religion might be undermined by the teaching of foreigners of another faith, Coptic teachers were imported from Egypt for the Menilek School. According to the modern Ethiopian scholar, our friend Dr Haile Gabriel Dagne, one of the most strenuous opponents of foreign-type education was Abuna Matheos, the Egyptian head of the Church, who was thus placated by handing over education to his fellow Copts. (Pankhurst, 2001)



Picture; - 1 Menilek II School (Source *Addis Woubet, 2006*)

1. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARADA\\_%28Addis\\_Ababa%29#cite\\_note-a-1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARADA_%28Addis_Ababa%29#cite_note-a-1) "ARADA". City Government of Addis Ababa

### **The Bank of Abyssinia**

During the next few years, the last of Menilek's reign, a succession of modern establishments came into existence. The first, set up by imperial charter in 1905, was the Bank of Abyssinia. An affiliate of the British-owned National Bank of Egypt, it was run largely under the supervision of British staff. The Bank of Abyssinia was engaged in most ordinary aspects of banking, but also handled most of the Emperor's commercial affairs, which were largely undifferentiated from those of the Ethiopian state. The bank was also responsible for the issue of the country's currency, including the issue of paper money, inaugurated in 1914-15.) (Pankhurst, 2001)



Picture; - 2 the Bank of Abyssinia (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

### **Etege Taytu Hotel**

The country's first government hotel, founded by Empress Taytu, and known as the Etege, literally Queen, was established in 1907. It was such a novelty that Menilek's chronicler, drawing a distinction with the free hospitality traditionally afforded at state banquets and those of the nobility, found it necessary to explain that guests had to pay for what they consumed (Fasil and Denis, 2007)



Picture; - 3 Taytu Hotels (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)



### **Menilek II Hospital**

The first Ethiopian Government hospital, the Menilek II, was established in 1910, with the assistance of several foreign doctors. Some of them, including several German specialists, had come to treat the Emperor, who was then mortally ill. The establishment was located on the site of the earlier Russian Red Cross hospital, which had ceased functioning a few years earlier. (Pankhurst, 2001)



Picture; - 4 Menilek II Hospitals (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

### **The Regent's Printing Press**

(Ya Ityopya Mangest Alga Warash Ya Leul Ras Tafari Mahtameya Bet)

In 1923, Ras Tafari founded a printing press, known at the time as the Regent's Press. It was referred to in Amharic as “Ya Ityopya Mangest Alga Warash Ya Leul Ras Tafari Mahtameya Bet”, i.e. the Ethiopian Government Printing Press of the Crown Prince Ras Tafari. (Pankhurst, 2001)

### **Gabra Krestos, of Aksum**

The printing press was situated on the Regent's own land, and most of the equipment was imported from Germany. The press employed an all-Ethiopian staff of 30 men. They worked under the supervision of Gabra Kristos Takla Haymanot, a native of Aksum, who had been educated at the Swedish mission at Asmara for which he gained the ability to translate into Swedish. This press was soon given the name “Berhanena Salam”, literally “Light and Peace”, and before long was printing both newspapers and books. The latter were produced on equipment imported from England. There was also a lithographic department for the production of blocks. Taken, all in all, the press was



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described by the British author C.F. Rey as “remarkable achievement on the part of the Regent, and one due entirely to his own initiative”. (Ullendorff, 1997)

### **Berhanena Salam Newspaper**

In 1923 the Regent founded a weekly newspaper, “Berhanena Salam”, which was printed on the press of the said name, and was edited by the aforesaid Gabra Kristos. The publication was important in that it reflected the reformist ideas of Ras Tafari and many reformers in the then Ethiopian Government. “Aymero” In the following year the Greek, A.E. Kavadia, or Kavadias, mentioned in a previous article, resumed publication of his Amharic newspaper “Aymero”. It was printed on the Government press, which still operated, more or less in competition to that of the Regent. (Pankhurst, 2001)

### **The Newspaper Situation in 1925**

The Ethiopian newspaper situation in 1926 was discussed by Rey. He reports that there were then three weekly newspapers printed in Addis Ababa, namely “Aymero” and “Berhanena Salam” in Amharic, and the old “Courier d’Ethiopie” in French. According to Rey “Aymero” was “a reactionary” newspaper; published in opposition to the Regent’s paper “Berhanena Salam. The latter, it may be added, carried under its title piece a couple of lines in Amharic and French, stating that “His Imperial Highness, Tafari Makonnen, Heir to the Throne of Ethiopia, being profoundly desirous to see light and peace reign in his country, had wished that this publication should be called ‘Light and Peace.’” An interesting incident in the history of the “Berhanena Salam” newspaper occurred in March 1927, when a warning of Italian colonial ambitious against Ethiopia, which had first appeared in a French Anti-fascist and Left-wing publication “Le Proletaire”, was republished in the Amharic paper. The French article, which had been brought from Europe by the Ethiopian scholar Abba Jerome, was translated into Amharic by another Ethiopian man of letters, Professor Tamrat. The Italian Legation at once protested, and Gabra Kristos was in consequence nominally dismissed as editor. His name was removed from the front of the paper from the issue of March 24 onwards, but he continued in fact to serve in his old capacity. “Berhanena Salam” was in its day a popular paper. Stephen Gaselee, the British historian of pre-war Ethiopian printing, states that the newspaper in 1929 had a circulation of 500 copies as against “Aymero”’s 200. A few years later the Greek writer Adrien Zervos stated that the “Courier d’Ethiopie” sold about 700 copies a week. (Pankhurst, 2001)

### **Official Decrees, Text-books, and Literary Works**

Other significant developments of this period include the printing, at the Ras Tafari press, of several official decrees and documents, which were first printed at the press in 1924. Other publications included a couple of Ge'ez religious texts with Amharic translations in 1923, and propaganda books, such as “La Ityopya Lijjoch Massabiya” and “Ya Lib Asab”, which blended together advocacy of modernization and national consciousness. Several Amharic text books for schools were also printed at around this time. The earliest mathematics text book was “La Ityopya Lijjoch ya Quatreenna ya Hisab Mamamarya”, which was written by a notable foreign-educated Ethiopian, Mikael Berru, who was at the time employed as an interpreter at the Italian Legation in Addis Ababa. The main writers of the period, whose works were printed at the “Berhanena Salam” Printing Press, were, however, Blattengeta Heruy Walda Sellase, who produced a Dictionary of Biography, Kantiba Gabru, an Amharic grammar, and Gabra Kristos, a mathematics primer. On the technical side mention may also be made of the Russian-educated Takla Hawaryat, who produced an agricultural manual. Growing contact with Europe was symbolized by the publication, at about this time, of a volume of advice for travelers to that continent. Such publications show that the country was well on the way to modernization. (Pankhurst, 2001)

### **Menelik II monument (the Adawa victory monument)**

It is erected on the Square of Emperor Menelik near St. George church and it is a standing testimony of the famous Battle of Adwa in 1896 where African triumphed over European colonialism. The statue of Emperor Menelik is one of the monuments erected many years after the foundation of Addis Ababa as a capital of the country. A German architect Hartle Spengler carved it from bronze in Germany on the order of Queen Zewditu, the daughter of Emperor Menelik II for the memory of the father. The statue symbolizes the anti colonial struggle of Emperor Menelik who waged the Battle of Adwa heading the Ethiopian warriors and conquered the white army in the land of the black continent. The story symbolizes Emperor Menelik in his coronation robe riding gloriously on Abba Dagneu, his horse, and two spears on hand. As it is shown on the statue Abba Dagneu, being out of natural size and raising both the fore-leg's, looks to the north where the battle of Adwa took place and victory was for Ethiopians. At the time when the statue Menelik was arrived in Ethiopia from Germany and its place of erection had been arranged, Queen Zewditu died accidentally in

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1930. Therefore, only the then crown prince and later Emperor Haile Selassie attended the inauguration ceremony on the eve of his coronation day of the same year. With the flowing Italian occupation of Ethiopia from 1936 -1941, the Italian got frustrated with the residents of Addis Ababa bowing and saluting the statue and removed it from its place during the night and hid it. However, with the eviction of the Italians, the statue was reinstated assuming its present position as opposed to its direction to the south when erected originally. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)



Picture; - 5 Menelik II Monuments (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

### **Abune Petros Memorial**

Just West of Addis Ababa's impressive City Hall, down the hill on the main road to the Merkato district is Abune Petros Square with its imposing statue of Abune Petros, the Ethiopian Orthodox Bishop of Wello who was executed by the Italians at the edge of this very square. Abune Petros was one of the four first native Ethiopians who were anointed as bishops by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria to serve under the Coptic born Archbishop Abune Kerilos of Ethiopia in 1932. Abune Petros was given the province of Wello as his diocese. In 1936, the Fascist armies of Benito Mussolini occupied much of Ethiopia, and Abune Petros traveled to the northern Shewan district of Menz to join the sons of Ras Kassa, Dejazmatches Wondwossen, Abera and Asfa Wossen Kassa and other resistance leaders to plan an attack on the Italians to drive them out of Addis Ababa. The attack failed in 1937, and the Bishop was captured. Defiantly refusing to submit to Italian rule, he was condemned to death. Shortly before his execution Abune Petros Bishop of Wello, dressed in his clerical robes, held up his hand cross and pronounced his anathema on the people and on the very earth of Ethiopia itself, if they were ever to submit to the invader. He was then shot to death in front of a horrified audience. Emperor Haile Selassie had the statue erected in the memory of this great

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Bishop upon his restoration to the throne. The spot of his execution on the western edge of this square is also marked by a memorial slab. The original statue was replaced by the present one which indicated the action of his murder with guns and chained hands. This statue is made by the Greek architect Georascose. Sadly, during the brutal rule of the Dergue regime, the bodies of many victims of the "Red Terror" were displayed in this square. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)



Picture; - 6 Abune Petros Memorial (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

### **Martyrs' monument (Yekatit 12)**

This martyrs' statue is found a little down from Addis Ababa university in front of Yekatit 12 hospital. The Martyrs status is erected to commemorate the people of Ethiopia who were killed by the Italian invasion. A year after the Italian invasion two Ethiopian patriots hurled a grenade at marshal Graziani (the Italian Viceroy for the Italian East Africa colony) during a ceremony which was held in Gente Leul palace (today the main campus of Addis Ababa university). Graziani, who tough severely wounded, but survived the assassination attempt, ordered a whole scale killing of the residents of Addis Ababa in an insane gesture of vengeance. As a result; an estimated 30,000 people were killed in 3 days. This monument was erected in memory of the victims on that day. The statue was made by two Yugoslav (by the name Agustinsch Anto and Kelsench Fran) in addition Yofthe Negusie and Ageghue Engeda from Ethiopia participated in the statue work. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)



Picture; - 7 Martyrs' Monument (Yekatit 12) (Source Addis Woubet 2006)

### **Freedom (Meyazia 27) monument**

The freedom monument stands in front of the Ministry of Education building. The freedom monument is erected in memory of the gallant Ethiopian patriots who defeated the fascist Italian invading force. It was on this particular date that Addis Ababa was liberated from the Italian occupation. At the war the patriots' last destination of arrival was at present Arat Kilo area, which is why the statue is erected at the present Meyazia 27 square. After the defeat of the Italian force Emperor Haile Selassie put a corner stone in 1943 for the freedom monument to be build. The height of the monument is 15 meters and has six shapes round the circle of obelisk. A lion of Judah is seen carrying the flag of Ethiopia and at the bottom the speech of Emperor Haile Selassie is written in a curved stone which says "this is a new sign of entrance for the new Ethiopia. Meyazia 27 is celebrated every year as the day of liberation (Patriots' Day). The ceremony is attended by senior government officials, patriots and the residents. The work of the monument was completed in 1944 and opened by Emperor Haile Selassie. (Fasil and Denis, 2007)

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Picture; - 8 Freedom (Meyazia 27) Monument (Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

### **The Statue of Ras Mokonnen**

It is located on the Bridge of the same name at a corner known as Ras Mokonnen Minch (stream) near Saba Dereja and was erected by Emperor Haile Selassie some five years earlier to the Italian invasion to commemorate his father, Ras Monkonnen Welde Mikael. When the Italians controlled Addis Ababa they dismantled the statue as it was done with other monuments. But after liberation, it was carved again and inaugurated on May 5, 1934. The statue shows only the upper part of the body of Ras Mokonnen together with a relief of a lion of Judah under it. The stream on which the statue is erected said to be used as source of potable water for the neighboring people before tap water was available as today in the capital city. (Briggs, 2002)



Picture; - 9 the Statue of Ras Mokonnen (Source Addis Woubet, 2003)

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### 2.2.2. The Summary and the List of Heritage Resources in ARADA Sub City

Table; - 1 Heritage List

Heritages which found in ARADA sub city are listed					
No	Name	Description	Year of construction	Location (sub city)	current Use
1.	AA Restaurant/ Dej. Wube Haile Mariam	Former residence of Dejazmatch Webe Haile Mariam, a Nobel man of Menelik's court. Built in the end of the 19th or beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century. Indian influenced architecture.	Late 1900	ARADA	Addis Ababa Restaurant
2.	Abune Petros Monument	The statue was erected after victory over the Italians in memory of his martyrdom. AbunePetros was executed by the Fascists The monument was erected by Haile Selassie in 1946.	1946	ARADA	Abune Petros Monument
3.	Adinew Residence	A simple building decorated with an asymmetrically placed tower. The covers are supported by coins. At the front side of the building a stone wall supports the terrace. The house is shaded by a big juniper tree typical for the region, of some 150 years of age.	In 1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
4.	Afenigus Atnafe Residence	Former residence of Afanegus Atnafe, a judge of Haile Sellassie's reign. The Italians used it for administration purposes during the occupation. Built in the early 1920s.	At The End Of 19 <sup>th</sup> C	ARADA	Multiple family residence
5.	Afenigus Nasibu Meskele Residence	Former Residence of Afanegus Nasibu, the "king's mouth" of Menelik. Built in the years between 19th and 20th	In 1920	ARADA	Multiple family residence



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		Century and not later than 1908. Indian influenced architecture.			
6.	Afrika Andinet School /Nigist Zewditu's Gu	Previously a hotel it was built around 1913 and presents oriental type details. Constructions have been added.	1913	ARADA	Africa Andinet Public School N.1
7.	Agafari Kelele Residence	Former residence of Agafari Kelele. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Indian style architecture.	Early 20th Century	ARADA	Family Residence
8.	Agop Bagdasarian 2nd Residence	Bagdasarian's 2nd. Residence, around the corner from the 1st. in Welete Yohanis St. Presently Ethiopian Association of the Blind. Interesting interior ceiling painting (probably from a Russian Artist) with motifs of European landscapes.	1920	ARADA	NGO
9.	Ahmed Salah/ Shashib-Haiset	Former residence of the Indian family. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Building reproduces a typical noblemen's residence of the Indian region of Gujarat.	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C	ARADA	Ahmed Salah Community
10.	Akbar Ali Abdul Husein Residence	A very charming cluster of houses with porches, verandas and decorations. The yard is partly paved and a stone wall is going along the street Built at the epoch of Menelik.	1920	ARADA	Multiple family residence
11.	Alfred Ilg Residence/Aren ti Ashakian	The Swiss Alfred Ilg was an important technical advisor to Emp. Menelik II. His residence marks the transition of round shaped plan to rectangular- it is	1912-1913	ARADA	Red Sea Hotel



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		oval. The former oval thatched roof was later on covered by corrugated steel, and thus converted to polygonal. Later owned by Dr. Lorenzo Tiezaz, a diplomat under Haile Selassie and later Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also served as one of the first schools of Menelik's time. Built around 1912-1913. Complex consists of three different buildings.			
12.	Andreas Kavadias Residence	Former residence of the Greek Andreas Kavadias, the founder of the first printed newspaper in Addis Ababa, called Amro. Located near Arat Kilo Sq., it was built during Menelik's time in the beginning of the 20th Century.	Early 20th Century	ARADA	Commercial
13.	ARADA Old Post Office Cinema Ethiopia ( "	First post office opened in Addis Ababa, in 20 <sup>th</sup> of July 1908. It functioned until Italian occupation in 1935. The elegant two storey building with surrounding verandas burned out during the fire in 1936. After renovation, it functioned as Cinema Italia until 1941. Today it hosts Cinema Ethiopia.	1908	ARADA	Cinema
14.	Arbeynoch Residence	The Arbeynoch (patriots) residence served as such for the veterans of the war against Italian forces in 1886. Built during Menelik II reign, it became a school in 1935; it is still being used as such. In 2005/200 large modern additional school buildings were added,	1915	ARADA	Public School

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		in order to avoid the classes being held in shifts. The new construction dwarfs the original one, which has hardly undergone any change itself ( Addis Woubet)			
15.	Armenian Church	The Archbishop Astanian came from Constantino polis to set the first stone for this church 1928. Funded by the Armenian Mouradian in memory of his father. The church was inaugurated in 1935.	1935	ARADA	Armenian Church
16.	Artin Avakian Residence	Owned by an Armenian constructor in 1924. Built of stone and chikka. Characterized by an interesting veranda around the ground floor and large multi glazed windows on the 2. Floor.	Late 1900s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
17.	Askale Balcha Residence	Former residence of Woizero Askale Balcha, daughter of Dejazmatch Balcha, a hero of the Battle of Adwa. Built in the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century. Currently used as school. Gingerbread wooden décor runs around the roof. Owner was the daughter of Askale Balcha, a strong opponent of Ras Tafarti Mekonen, the later emperor Haile Selassie.	Late 1900s	ARADA	Federal First Instance Court ( C.) /School ( O
18.	Azalech Gobena	Former residence of first Ethiopian female Minister. It is told that the house is built in the beginning of the 20s century by a polish or Russian lawyer.	Late 1900s	ARADA	Multiple Family Residence

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19.	Babur Beyt	Current use as garage for the Prime Ministers Palace (Ghebi) Security area, no access to the public.	Not Known	ARADA	Palace Garage
20.	Badgelling Hotel	Located in Adwa Avenue, one of the city's most representative roads. Indians probably dwelt there. Built in the two first decades of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, during the reign of Emperess Zewditu. Construction of chikka and wood. Indian style architecture. Unfortunately later steel applications to the façade disturb the appearance.	Late 1900s	ARADA	Badgelling Hotel
21.	Balambaras G/Medhin Residence	Former residence of Balambaras Guebre Medhin Gofa, Minister of Agriculture. Built in 1910- 1920s.	1910-1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
22.	Balambaras Wolde Semait	Former residence of Balambaras Wolde Semait. The construction is chikka, with a variety of wooden elements: elaborate glazing, windows including wooden shutters, gingerbread decoration following the roof eaves.	1915	ARADA	Kebele House
23.	Bank of Abyssinia	The Bank of Abyssinia was founded in 1905 as an Anglo-Egyptian company and was the first bank of Ethiopia. Designed by Sebastiano Castagna. Built by the Italian constructor Vaudetto. Completed in 1907. Neoclassical style.	1907	ARADA	A.A Social Welfare Administration Office
24.	Berhane Ethiopia School	The building is fitted to the topography so that the first floor is on the same level than the street and a bridge is	1920s	ARADA	Public School

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		connecting them. On the back side small towers are added. The building is a solid stone construction.			
25.	Besmelian (Elias) Residence/ Avekian	Former Residence of the Armenian Elias Bessmelian, brother of Samuel, who became the first secretary of the US Embassy in Addis Ababa. One of the notable heritage examples in Piazza area. Construction in natural stone, with rich wooden attachments: pillars, verandas, windows with exterior shutters.	1915	ARADA	Dashen Bank
26.	British Bible Society	Entirely built by the British, the building had a bookshop on the ground floor for the sale of bibles and the first floor functioned as residence for the staff. Built in the 1930s.	1930	ARADA	Commercial
27.	Casa del Fascio/ Ras Adefrisew	The building was the first "Casa del Fascio" used by the Italians after the invasion. Probably built in the first two decades of the 20th Century. Originally the residence of Ras Adafisew, it was selected as headquarter of the fascist party.	Late 1900	ARADA	Hagbes Shop
28.	Cinema Empire/ Dalaik Yasedjian Residen	Former residence of the Armenian Dalaik Yasedjian. Only a part of it is still visible. Intensive later construction works on the façade left barely anything of the old appearance. Later, it was also damaged by a fire that recently	Late 1930	ARADA	Cinema Empire

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		destroyed the old cinema. Today Cinema Empire			
29.	Dej. Biru Haile Mariam Residence	Former residence of Dejazmatch Biru Haile Mariam, cousin of Emperor Sellassie. Built at the end of the 19th Century. It is the biggest building in the area locating higher than the other buildings.	At The End Of 1900 C	ARADA	Abandoned
30.	Dej. Enqu Sellassie Residence	The old building has apparently been modified in the course of time, but the remaining features still are important enough to be considered. The construction shows a mix of unflustered brick masonry combined with wooden supports, analogue to European frame houses. It may be the only house with this construction in AA.	Around 1920s	ARADA	Ethiopia Tikdem No. 1 School
31.	Dej. G/Sellassie Bariyagabir Residence	Former residence of Dejazmachtch Gebre Sellassie Bariyagabir, a well-known member of the Ethiopian aristocracy. Built in the 1920s. One of the biggest historic houses in Addis Ababa. Indian influenced architecture.	Around 1915	ARADA	Not known
32.	Dej. Gebre Selassie	Former headquarter of Haile Sellassie's Imperial Guards.	1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
33.	Dej. Gebru W/Mariam Residence	Destroyed. This simple building was originally higher than the other buildings around and both floors had a balcony around. The ground floor was	Around 1915	ARADA	<b>Destroyed</b>

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		higher than the floor above. In the first floor the interiors had imposing wall papers and roof decorations. The plot is occupied today by a construction site.			
34.	Dej. Kebede Tassamas	Built at the time of Tafari Mekonen school, it shows a similar decoration running under the roof. The house features wide rooms, a skylight in the salon and a generous winter garden. The house entirely made of stone has multi glazed windows. It is still occupied by descendents of the family of Kebede Tassamas.	Early 1930s	ARADA	Private Residence
35.	Dej. Letyibelu Gebre Residence	Former residence and "aderash" (reception hall) of Dejaymatch Letyibelu Gebre, the first minister of Haile Sellassie's Ghebbi. Constructed by Indian and Pakistani builders. Built in the 1920s.	1920	ARADA	Letyibelu Tej Bet
36.	Dej. Mangasha Yilma Residence	Former Residence of Dejazmatch Mangasha Yilma, who dies in 1937, He was the son of Dejazmatch Yilma. Indian influenced architecture. The one storey high, rectangular building is made of chikka and wood. It has a veranda on the ground floor and Indian style roof decoration.	Around 1915	ARADA	School
37.	Dej. Yilma Mekonnen Residence	Former residence of Dejazmatch Yilma, son of Ras Makonnen, the hero of Adwa. Received from Menelik the	Around 1920	ARADA	Unknown

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		governorship of Harar. Died in 1907. Complex consists of a park and a villa, built before 1907. European style villa with Indian influence.			
38.	Dimitri Petros Residence	Former residence of the Greek Dimitri Petro's. Before the Italian occupation, the building hosted the Olympia, a renowned restaurant and nightclub.	Around 1915	ARADA	Kebele House
39.	Etegehe Taitu Hotel	This building was the first hotel in Addis Ababa and accommodated mostly Ethiopian dignitaries, diplomats and foreigners. Constructed by the order of Empress Taitu. Designed by Minas Kerbekian. Built in 1907.	1907	ARADA	Taitu Hotel
40.	Grazmatch Terfe Residence	Former residence of Grazmatch Terfe, who received the land from Menelik.	Around 1915	ARADA	Multiple family residence
41.	Greek Church, 1 <sup>st</sup>	This building was the first Greek church in Addis Ababa. Its construction was wanted by the former Taitu' manager Bollolakos. Build in 1909	1909	ARADA	Café/ Bar
42.	Hakim Workineh Residence	Owned by Hakim Workineh Eshete, the first Ethiopian medical doctor, also known as Dr. Charles Martin. Built between, 1915-1920.	1915-1920	ARADA	A.A Water and Swerage central branch
43.	Hampo Bogasian Residence	Residence (two buildings) of Bogosian Family. Built by Krikorios Bogosian, a honored supplier of various merchandises by Menelik. Built in the	1900s	ARADA	Family Residence

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		first two decades of the 20th Century. Decorated by Menelik II with the Star of Solomon. Oval plan, wall with adobe plastering. One of the very interesting residences in ARADA.			
44.	Karakachiani Residence	Former residence of Empress Zawditu's Greek dentist Krakachiani. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Neoclassical architecture.	Late 1900	ARADA	ARADA Kifle Ketema Keb. 02 Admin.Offi
45.	Karakachiani Residence	Former residence of Empress Zawditu's Greek dentist Krakachiani. Built in the beginning of the 20th Century. Neoclassical architecture.	Late 1900	ARADA	ARADA Kifle Ketema Keb. 02 Administrati on Offi
46.	Kegnazmach Mekonen Endalkachew Resi	Mekonen was a Shoan nobleman and head of the Addis Clan; he also was the first Prime Minister under the reign of Haile Selassie. The building served as Office of the Head of State also during the derg and in the first times of the actual Federal Republic of Ethiopia. Today it serves as the Federal Supreme Court.	Late 1920	ARADA	Federal Supreme Court
47.	Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis Residence	Former residence of Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis, a soldier and engineer who was killed in the massacre by the Italians on 19. February 1937. Designed by Wolde Yohanis himself. Built in the early 1920s.	Late 1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence



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48.	Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis Residence	Former residence of Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis, a soldier and enineer who was killed in the massacre by the Italians on 19. Feburary 1937. Designed by Wolde Yohanis himself. Built in the early 1920s.	Late 1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
49.	Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis Residence	Former residence of Kegnazmatch Wolde Yohanis, a soldier and enineer who was killed in the massacre by the Italians on 19. February 1937. Designed by Wolde Yohanis himself. Built in the early 1920s.	Late 1920s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
50.	Kuraz Printing Press/ Mega Enterprise	The house functioned as an office during the reign of Haile Sellassie. Built in 1930s. Later Kuraz Printing Press. Indian style architecture. Interesting the carved wood fineals and curved roofs gladded with corrugated steel.	1930	ARADA	Mega Enterprise Building
51.	Matig Kervorkoff Res./ Elias Hotel	Built by order of the Armenia trader Matig Kevorkoff to be used as a shop, a store and as the headquarters of the tobacco monopoly. . Built in the 1910s. Armenian architecture.	1910	ARADA	Commercial
52.	Menelik II School	This was the first state school established in Addis Ababa and the future Haile Sellassie was one of the first students. Built in 1908.	1908	ARADA	Menelik II Secondary School
53.	Menelik Jail	The big compound featuring 5 large one storey buildings served as a jail since the time of Menelik II in early 1900s,	Late 1900	ARADA	Elementary School

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		until 1961. After that it was converted to a secondary school. Today it hosts the Ethiopia Tikdem No. 2 Elementary School. The administration building still shows the old iron grating on the windows.			
54.	Menelik Monument	The Monument was established in 1930 and 1937 taken down by the Italians. In 1941 it was reinstalled. It was drawn by the German architect Haertel.	1930	ARADA	Monument
55.	Menelik Palace/ Ghebbi	A town in the town, the Ghebbi hosts dwellings, offices, streets, , workshops, stores and a mint. The Elfign was the imperial residence, sided by the prayer pavillion. First built in 1889. ( Photo 1930's) . Security area, no access to the public.	1889	ARADA	Prime Ministers Palace
56.	Merha Tibebe Printing Press	First printing press established in Addis Ababa, still being used as such. Stone masonry, semicircular window arches. Built probably in the early 1920s.	Around 1920	ARADA	Commercial
57.	Mohamed Ali - Old Store Building	Mohamed Ali's 1st "modern" general store opened at the beginning of the 20th century. Interesting wooden decorations, a mixture of Indian elements with Armenian influence. The storied house has a nice veranda and exterior staircase. The inauguration occurred in the presence of Emp. Menelik II around 1904.	1900	ARADA	Halima Pharma

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58.	Mohamed Ali - Residence	The compound belonged to the renowned Indian firm G. M. Mohamed Ali, a powerful trading company during Menelik's reign. Complex consists of 4 buildings, incld. stores, offices, warehouses and the like. Built in the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the richly decorated side buildings today hosts a first instance court house. Very interesting is the exterior stair at the backside. The house is presently being renovated.	Late 1900	ARADA	Addis Woubet future office
59.	Yigezu Residence	Former Residence of Ras Mulugeta, a key figure in Ethiopian history who held several ministerial posts and provincial governorships. Built in the 1920s. Only two buildings still exist.	1920	ARADA	Abandoned
60.	Muse Christo Magliaris/Negadiras Residen	Former residence of the Greek lime-factory owner Christo Magliaris. During the Italian Occupation residence of an Italian general. Built between 1910 and 1913. Indian influenced architecture. Other sources say it is build in the 1890s.	1920	ARADA	North Hotel
61.	Muse Minas Kerbekian Residence	Former residence of the Armenian Minas Kerbekian, a key figure in the local building and road construction sector during the first three decades of the 20th Century. Designed by Kerbekian himself. Built in the early	Around 1915	ARADA	Mutiple Family Residence

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		20 <sup>th</sup> Century.( OTNF) Minas Kerbekian was also the architect of the Mohamed Ali House and surroundings			
62.	Muse Nazareth & Bagdra Iyana	The old merchant's house in central piassa area is boldly located on the sharply pointed corner of Dej. Afewerk St. The sharp building's corner is a landmark in the area. The construction consisting of plastered masonry, wood and corrugated steel is in a very bad shape.	1910s	ARADA	Commercial
63.	Muse Yakob/ Agop Bagdasarian's 1st Resi	First residence of the Armenian Agop Bagdasarian, former residence of Muse Yakob, one of the first goldsmiths at Menelik' court. After he left it became the new residence of the Armenian Agop Bagdasarian. Built in the 1910s. Renovated in the 1990s.	1910s	ARADA	Family Residence
64.	National Museum	Served multiple purposes before its current function as the National Museum. The actual building was probably built by the Italians. It was the residence of the mayor of AA during the occupation. It also served as the residence of the Duyke of Harar, Ras Mekonen, and as Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Emp. Haile Selassie.	1920s	ARADA	National Museum

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65.	Nativity Cathedral	The church is the main Catholic Cathedral in Addis Ababa. It was built around the 1930. The brick building does not show exterior plastering, the bricks alternating with natural stone masonry on corners, windows and openings. The basilica type plan and the design as a whole have strong European Influence	Around 1930	ARADA	Year Constructed around 1930
66.	Nativity Cathedral	The church is the main Catholic Cathedral in Addis Ababa. It was built around the 1930. The brick building does not show exterior plastering, the bricks alternating with natural stone masonry on corners, windows and openings. The basilica type plan and the design as a whole have strong European Influence	Around 1930	ARADA	Catholic Church
67.	Nur Musejid	Important Mosque in Piazza area. The original modest building was demolished in 2005 to give way for a newly built mosque at the same location, which is still under construction. It will have two high towers and a large central praying hall. (Addis Woubet)	Not Known	ARADA	Mosque
68.	Old Municipality/ Negadras H/Giorgis Agid	Former residence of Haile Giorgis Agidew, appointed "head of merchants" (negadras) by Menelik, later he received the title "bitwaddad" and chaired the	1906	ARADA	Abandoned

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		Cabinet. Functioned as Municipality from 1916-1964. Built 1906. OTNF. The AA Supreme Court that used to be located there until mid of 2008, moved out. The house is empty, and adjacent demolition and construction works are a threat to the building, which is already rapidly decaying			
69.	Papadopoulos Residence	Former residence of the Greek Professor Papadopoulos, who was called to teach by Menelik. The house functioned as a school at the ground floor and as a residence on the first floor. Present building was completed in the 1920s.	1920s	ARADA	Gojam Hotel
70.	Parliament Building	The building was designed by the German architect Kametz and constructed in time to host the Ethiopian Parliament, which was established in 1931. Original painted panels and decorations of the hall on ground floor were taken away during Italian occupation. The façade had a large mosaic of St. George, covered during the Derg and still hidden. Currently it serves as House of Representatives and House of Federation. Picture shows situation in HoF in 2004.	1931	ARADA	House of Federation
71.	Patriarchs Residence	Former residence of the Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, the abuna. Designed by the French architect Pe'ne.	Late 1920s	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church

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		Built in the late 1920s. Originally a church with an oval roof was located next to it, which nowadays serves as a shop.			
72.	Paulos Kordas	The former residence of Paulos Kordas in ARADA is an interesting example of Greek architecture of that time in AA. The neo- classical façade bears a tympan in the middle, supported by a pair of round columns resembling ancient Doric columns. The initials of the owner in Greek letters and the date of the building, 1934, are shown there.	1934	ARADA	Multiple family residence
73.	Ras Desta Hospital	Funded by the Italian association "Italica Gens", it was built to function as a private clinic for the Italian community, called Principessa di Piemonte during the Italian occupation. Designed by the Italian architect Alessandro Molli Boffa. Built in 1932.	1932	ARADA	Ras Desta Hospital
74.	Ras Nadew Aba Welo Residence	Former residence of Ras Nadew, one of Menelik's two "likamakwas" (double) . Built in the first decade of the 20th Century. Neoclassical, Indian influenced architecture.	Late 1900s	ARADA	Multiple family residence
75.	Ras Nadew Aba Welo Gatehouse	Gatehouse to the compound of Ras Nadew Residence, originally on the same compound, today ca. 100 m further south on a separate parcel. At present used as a "kebele house", it	1910s	ARADA	Multiple family residence

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		obviously has some attached shacks of informal housing.			
76.	Sandford School/ 1st Ministry of Education	The building functioned as the 1st Ethiopian Ministry of Education until 1935. The Italians used it as a hotel for their soldiers. 1941-1948 it was occupied by their patriot Abebe Argegay. In 1948 the English Standford School moved.	1935	ARADA	Private School
77.	Seitan Bet	The "devil's house" ( seitan bet) was one of the first cinemas. As part of the Hotel de France it also functioned as a bar, dancing hall, casino, club. Built in the 1910s.	1910s	ARADA	Mega Theatre
78.	Sidist Kilo Martyrs Monument	Monument commemorating resistance fighters against the Italian Occupation in 1936- 1941. A large number of Ethiopian citizens was killed in retaliation of the killing of Graziani, the Italian Vice King of Ethiopia.	After 1941	ARADA	Monument
79.	St. Bealewold Church	The "old" Haile Sellassie Church, next to the new one. Menelik ordered this church around 1891. Indian influenced architecture. It had a thatched roof, and interesting paintings depicting Menelik, Zewditu, Taitu and Lij Yasu. The surrounding cemetery has important personalities of the time buried there.	1891	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church



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80.	St. Gebriel Church	Built by Menelik 1889 Octagonal in plan, it features richly decorated wooden ornaments on the lintels that support the roof. Each segment of the exterior walls shows a pair of high windows. ( Addis Woubet)	1889	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church
81.	St. George/ Ghiorghis Church	The Church was originally built with a round plan and thatched roof at the end of 19th century. It was re-built during the reign of Empress Zewditu between 1905 and 1911 by the Italian Sebastiano Castagna and designed by the Greek Orphanides. The design is inspired by the Coptic Church in Jerusalem and architectural elements copied from the Italian Renaissance where added.	1905-1911	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church
82.	St. Mary Church	Built by Menelik 1876 Located on Amist Kilo, the church is built like some others on a basilica like plan. The baroque style bell tower is located on the northwestern entrance, away from the public access at Amist Kilo. Two large aluminum colored cupolas dominate the eastern part of the church. ( Addis Woubet)	1876	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church
83.	St. Silassie/Holy Trinity Cathedral	Emperor Haile Selassie laid the cathedral's cornerstone in 1930. Inaugurated in 1944. Eclectic European-like style.	1944	ARADA	Et. Orthodox Church

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84.	St. Tsaka Nigist Beata Mariam	Two buildings are located next to each other on the large compound, directly adjacent to the Ghebi/ Meneliks Palace. The first church building has a circular plan, and was originally built around the turn of the century; later, in the 1930s, during the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie, a large building featuring eclectic style elements was added right beside. It hosts the Menelik Mausoleum and resembles neo baroque European churches.	Around 1900	ARADA	Name St. Tsaka Nigist Beata Mariam
85.	St. Yohannes Church	Established in 1914 by Empress Zewditu	1950	ARADA	St. Yohannes Church
86.	Teshome Berhe Residence	Former residence of Teshome Berhe. In 1939 the Englishman Mr. Buck established a school there.  Built in the 1930s. (OTNF) The peculiar feature of the building is a small tower with a fancy roof and small pane windows.	1930s	ARADA	Babyland Public School
87.	Tidenekialesh Wolde Ghiorghis	Former residence of Woizero Tidenekialesh, one of Empress Menen's nieces. Built during the reign of Zawditu (1917-1930).	1910s	ARADA	Kebele Administration
88.	Tiezas ( Azaye) Terefe W/ Gabriel	The first owner of this building is still unknown. Haile Sellassie gave it to the Azaye Terrafe as a reward for his services in the palace administration.	1913	ARADA	Residence

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		Built between 1913-1917 ( reign of Lij Iyasu).The villa is richly decorated, the construction being made of stone masonry and wood. The façade is asymmetrical - probably the glass winter garden in the 2nd floor was attached later to the otherwise open veranda. The roof decoration shows Indian influence.			
89.	Tiyitu Bet	Compound 9 buildings. The name "Tiyit betul" refers to its previous use as bullet factory. Located adjacent to the Ghebi. ( Addis Woubet) Security area, no access to the public.	Not Known	ARADA	Palace Barracks
90.	Victory Monument Arat Kilo	The oblique was erected after victory over the Italians in 1941.The monument was erected during the re-installed reign of Haile Selassie in the late 1940s ( Addis Woubet)	1940s	ARADA	Monument
91.	Yekatit Hospital "Vittorio Emmanuele"/ Bet	The hospital complex includes several buildings. It was constructed in 1924 and was named Beth Saida. During the Italian occupation it was enlarged and called Vittorio Emanuel after the King of Italy. It was designed by Balanos. AA 1886-1941and presently a number of the buildings is being renovated.	1924	ARADA	
92.	Ymtubezznas Residence	The building belonged to Ymtubezznas, a rich Shoan landowner who was the daughter of Hapte Mariam, a judge at Menelik's court. Probably built in the	Early 1900s	ARADA	Arts & crafts gallery

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		beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.			
93.	Yohanis Wade (Wole) Trinity College	Building was the place where slavery abolition was proclaimed and is under the management of descendants. It was Build 1910.	1910s	ARADA	Trinity College

(Source; - Addis Ababa Urban Heritage Database, 2003)

### 2.3. Urban Reconstruction and Heritages around the World Cities

#### Heritage & urban Renewal in Doha

This issue aims to open up a comparative discussion about the role of heritage in urban renewal in Doha a city in the throes of rapid and substantial transformation as it re-positions itself in a global network of cosmopolitan urban centers. As such, it presents a rich opportunity for examining the ways in which discourse around physical and cultural heritage are shaping approaches to urban planning, environmental and social sustainability, and architectural preservation and renewal around the world. Our contributors represent different voices and interests within this debate, across the fields of professional, academic and artistic practice in Doha and London, as well as everyday lived experience of Doha. They explore the meanings and manifestations of Qatari heritage and identity at the local, urban and international scale; the roles played by different actors and stakeholders in their formation; and the tools technical, aesthetic and conceptual, which bring them into being. To ground the discussion of heritage and the value systems through which it is produced we investigate current plans for reconstruction of the central historic area of Doha, notably the neighborhood of Al-Asmakh. Our authors and artists have created a platform for reflection and dialogue on the way that heritage is conceptualized and materialized in this context. The case of Al-Asmakh is also a microcosm for us to reflect on questions of community and belonging to cosmopolitan. The city of Doha keeps repositioning itself on the map of international architecture and urbanism. But, while the rapid urban growth of the city continues to be a subject of debate, little attention has been paid to the nature of change and intervention in the old city core. (Melhuish, Campkin and Ross, 2013)

Interrogate these processes in the light of three questions: Can an urban intervention be simultaneously local and global? Can it demonstrate international best practices without ignoring traditional knowledge? Would a prioritization of local influences or an interest in heritage

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conservation represent narrow-mindedness? Rulers and government officials classically advocate ‘traditional imaging’ to remind the local society of its roots, to invigorate the profile of the capital city and to impress the global community. These aspirations are manifested in three types of change visible in Doha’s old centre:

1. ‘Iconic architectural change’, where a building or portion of the urban environment imposes a powerful new visual statement;
2. ‘Remanufacturing of urban heritage’, where an urban intervention engages directly with traditional knowledge; and
3. ‘Iconic urban change’, where an urban regeneration intervention integrates tradition and modernity in spatial, social and material terms.

In Doha, the first type is manifest in I. M. Pei’s Museum of Islamic Art. Its exposed location makes it visible from many directions, creating a visual reconnection between the old centre and the waterfront. Sited at the eastern end of Doha’s historic settlement, it sets an intended juxtaposition with the high-rise cluster of development across the water at West Bay; while facing inland, the museum connects to the old centre at the end of an urban spine. The design aspiration is to present a new image of the city while evoking a new interpretation of the regional heritage. The ‘remanufacturing of urban heritage’ is revealed in the reconstruction of the traditional market, Souq Waqif, which represents an inspirational positioning of traditional knowledge. assumed a new image, following reconstruction and renovation based on original material, and skills, While it retains its old function as a marketplace, new art galleries, traditional cafés and restaurants, cultural events and local concerts have also been introduced to attract most of the city’s residents and tourists. Within close proximity to Souq Waqif, the Msheireb development represents ‘iconic urban change’. An urban regeneration mega-project currently under construction on the remains of a historic residential site, it includes a few intact traditional courtyard houses and others which had deteriorated and are being rebuilt. Decision-makers were concerned with the impact of the site on the city’s image. The driving philosophy was to deliver a sustainable mixed-use intervention that combined an authentic representation and spatial experience of Qatari culture and heritage. It is designed to reduce the use of cars and to create a walk able public realm, supported by sustainable environmental technologies, which will attract locals back to the old centre. The intervention, described by master planners EDAW-AECOM, ‘is to initiate large-scale, inner-city regeneration that

will create a modern Qatari homeland rooted in traditions, and to renew a piece of the city where global cultures meet but do not melt’. (Melhuish, Campkin and Ross, 2013)

### **Hong Kong Urban Renewal Strategy**

Urban renewal strategy, in line with the Hong Kong especially administrative region government emphasis on public engagement in recent years, the development bureau carried out an extensive 3-stage public consultation between July 2008 and June 2010 to review the strategy, during which over 24000 public opinions/comments were received. a revised urban renewal strategy drawn up on the basis on the board conduces reached during the extensive public engagement was published draft for the public consultation between 13 October 2010 and 13 December 2010 pursuant to the requirement in the urban renewal authority ordinance. Over 70 written submissions were received. This new urban renewal strategy been prepared and taking into account the comments received.

The urban renewal strategy (URS) is a government strategy the implementation of which should be under taken by the urban renewal authority (URA) and the other stockholders / participants. The new (URS) has been issued to the URA. When preparing its draft corporate plan, the URA has to follow the guidelines set out in this document (*Hong Kong Renewal Strategy, 2012*)

### **The Main Objectives of Urban Renewal**

- (a) Restructuring and re-planning of concerned urban
- (b) Designing more effective and environmentally – friend local transport and road net work within the concerned urban areas
- (c) Promoting sustainable development in the urban areas
- (d) Preserving building , sites and structures of historical, cultural or architectural values
- (e) Preserving as far appreciable local characteristics

The government has to balance the interest and needs of all sectors of the community without sacrificing the lawful rights of any particular group, “a peoples first district-base, and public participatory” approach should be adopted to carry out urban renewal. The aim is to reduce the number of in adequate house people. While improving the quality of life of resident in the urban areas remains a primary goal, the vision of urban renewal should embrace the concept of sustainable development and building a quality city (including appropriate development intensity land use planning, urban design, green, local culture, heritage preservation and harbor beautification, etc.) and

be forward-looking to support the development of Hong Kong in the long run. (*Hong Kong Renewal Strategy, 2012*)

### **The Role of URA Heritage**

Heritage preservation should be a part of urban renewal, preservation and the URA should preserve heritage building if such preservation forms part of its urban renewal projects. Preservation should include

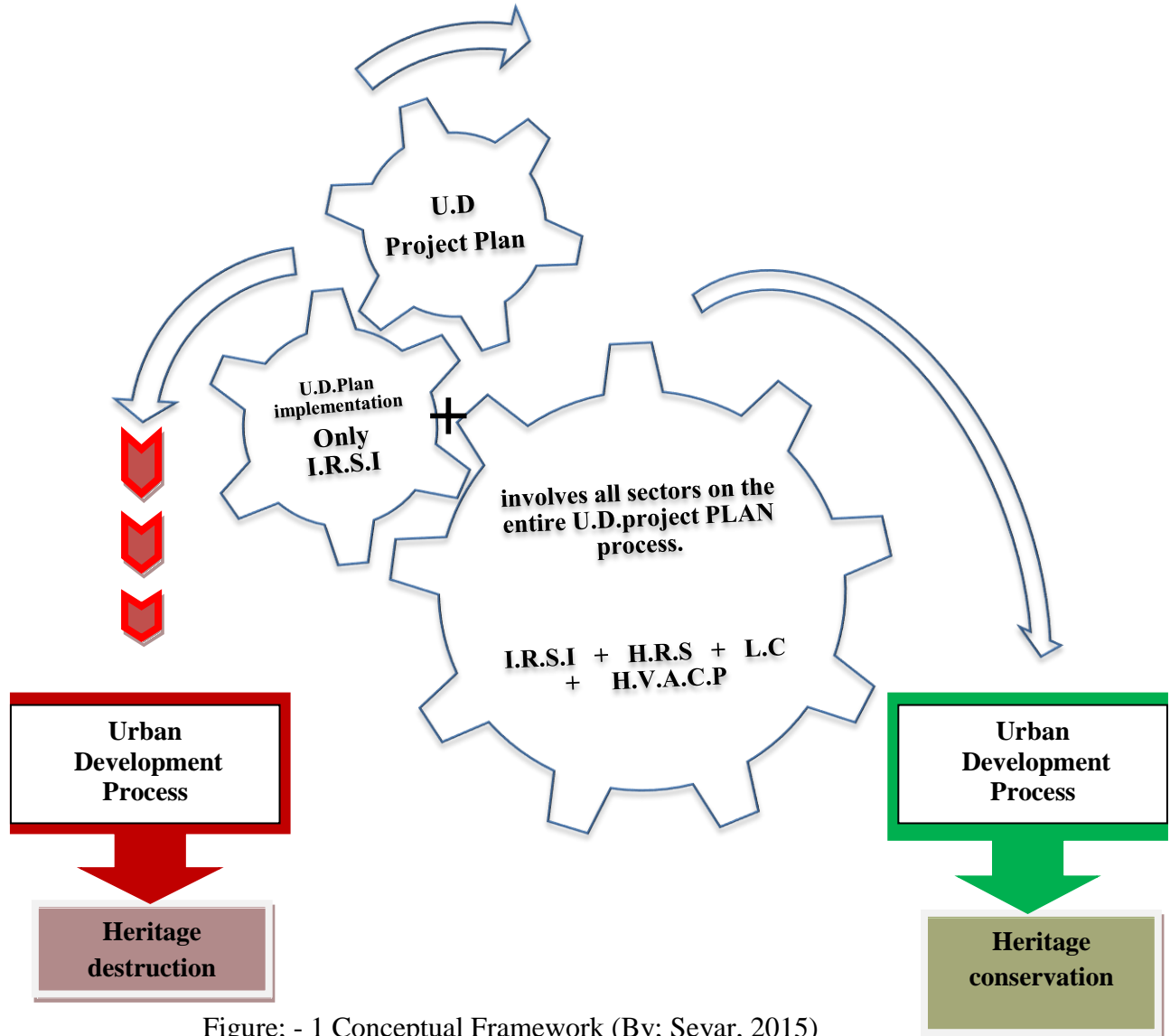
- (a) Preservation and restoration of the buildings, sites and structures of historical, cultural or architectural interest; and
- (b) Retention of local color of the community and the historical characteristics of different districts.

The URA will undertake self-standing heritage preservation project, which are outside its redevelopment project boundaries, there is policy to support. (*Hong Kong Renewal Strategy, 2012*)

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## 2.4. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work it describes how different sectors integration is important for heritage conservation with urban developmental correspondingly



Figure; - 1 Conceptual Framework (By; Seyar, 2015)

- U.D.P; - Urban Development Plan
- I.R.S.I; - Infrastructure Related Sectors Involvement
- H.R.S; - Heritage Related Sectors
- L.C; - Local Community
- H.V.A.C.P; - Heritage Value Awareness Creation Programs



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## Chapter Three

### 3. Research Methodology

According to the nature of the study concurrent method is encouraged, each and every type of the facts are analyzed and interpreted at the same time in different level of value, for sake of validity qualitative data collection methods is implemented through questioner and observation, The combined method is implemented on the data analysis part of the research, which involves qualitative data analysis with the support of numerical chart interpretation.

#### 3.1. Description of the Study Area

The study focused on the adverse impacts of urban Development on heritage resources of Addis Ababa, ARADA sub city, the study involves heritage resources which are tangible and immovable in the city, such as heritage buildings, and monuments. Heritages are a vital, inherited and significant resource as a pride and a figure, with economic values for the particular country, the study is assessed how the problem is serious in Addis Ababa city administration particularly in ARADA sub city.

#### 3.2. The study design

The research design is non experimental qualitative research in collaboration of numerical chart, according to the nature of the study this method is implemented on the research and more valid output is generated, through valid investigation of the facts.

#### 3.3. Source of Data

Different data sources are engaged in the research, as a result majority of the data's are collected from the primary sources, such as observation for the heritages under the construction areas, and questioners for the heritage experts, for the local communities, and for the officials of the sub city is implemented. Further the study involves different secondary resources, such as heritage data base, magazines, news papers, and previous researches.

#### 3.4. Population and Sample

The research involves the heritage related personals, the local community, governmental and non-governmental officials and the heritages itself which are related with the developmental sites of Addis Ababa, ARADA sub city; particularly the resource reflects the significant of the past

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generations. The population involved in the study had classified in to three groups, this includes the heritage experts, officials of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the local community, and the sampling technique is stratified random sampling, so the population is stratified in to different categories and the samples are taken through the probability sampling method, further heritages in the major construction areas are involved on the assessment.

According to the survey of heritage resources in the sub city, the numeral data shows 93 heritage resources are recorded, and from the data shows currently 11 heritage resources are affected by the urban developmental activities, which are located near the constructions sites, and the remaining of the resources may possibly face a threat from the coming construction plans, according to the estimation 300 significant resident families are settled near the affected heritage sites, each family is represented by its family leader, and around the sub city heritage related personals and higher officials approximately there are 60 in number, totally 360 significant level of mixed population is available,

According to Gomm's (2008) formula,

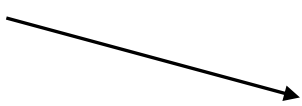
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * (e)^2}$$

n - The sample size

N - The population size

e - The acceptable sampling error

\* 99% confidence level and p = 0.1 are assumed



N = 360  
e=0.1

$$n = \frac{360}{1 + 360 * (0.1)^2}$$

n=78.3≈80

According to the population size, eighty participants are involved on the research from the entire population, and additional numbers of observational data's are involved, particularly the research in the observational data's entails to show the heritages with visible impact.

The research to came up with the valid results, the researcher involved the population holds different categories such; the local community group, the heritage experts group and the higher officials in the sub city, the selection level of the groups or the strata is pre determined or non probability method is

applied, to hold a better study related sample, however the samples from the strata is taken through random sampling method.

The research involves eighty participants, to collect the data through the questioner, further according to the occupation of the respondents had different category, the first one is heritage experts category which holds, academicians who had an assessment before in this field, and who accomplished the studies in heritage related field of study, under this category fifty (50) or 62.5 % of respondents are involved from entire participants, the second category ARADA sub city officials, which are working in culture and tourism sub unit and the officials who are working in urban development offices, are involved, in this category twelve (12) or 15 % of respondents are involved from entire participants, the third category holds a local community who are located in near the construction areas, this holds eighteen(18) or 22.5 % of respondents are involved from entire participants, specially this group holds less percentage share due to the lack understanding about the heritages resources, and to generate valid data I supposed to minimize the size, further this group involves family leaders, and who are residence for more than 30 years in the area, because it maximize the validity level. Since the application of the same questioner, the data analysis and interpretation processes organized in the collective manner.

### **3.5. Data Gathering Procedures**

Different data's are collected from diverse sources, therefore the researcher applied possible efforts; such as, for collecting data's through observation the researcher is applied heritage check list and for collecting data's through the questioners the researcher offered the questioner for the respondents, and more valid and efficient result is generated from the aggregate of the collected data,

### **3.6. Data Analysis**

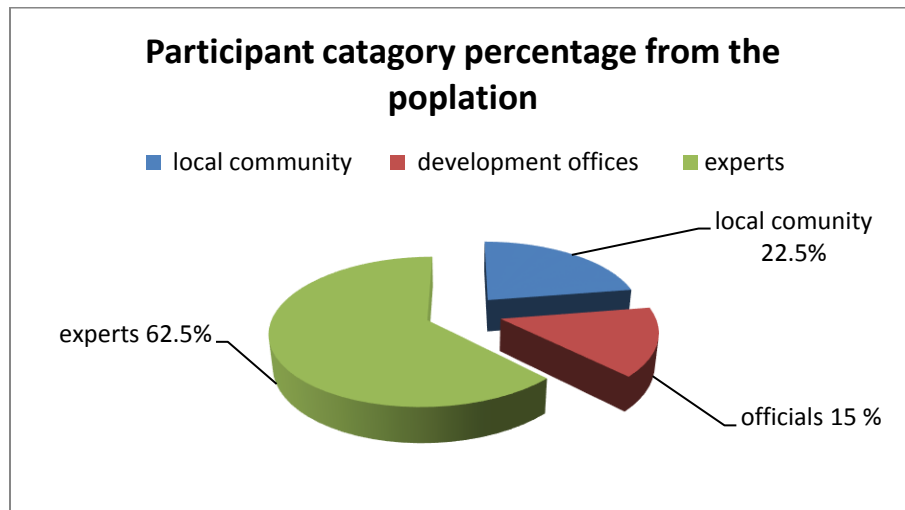
According to the collected data the study allowed qualitative data analysis, which is explanatory interpretation analysis is involved for the data's collected through the questioners and non numerical discussions is implemented for the data collected through observation with conceptual analyses. Generally qualitative data analysis is utilized on the research.

## Chapter Four

### 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

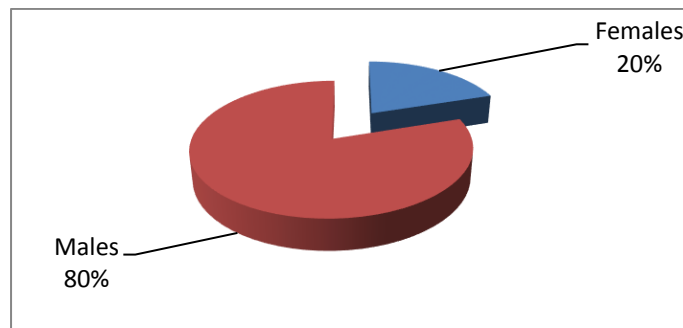
The data analysis and interpretation part of the research provides the entire data analysis and interpretation, the data which are collected through questioner and observation, for the data collected through questioner it implies pie chart interpretation, and for the data collected through observation is implies descriptive method of analysis with visual presentation.

#### 4.1. Demographic Profile



Figure; - 2 Participant's Category Percentage from the Population

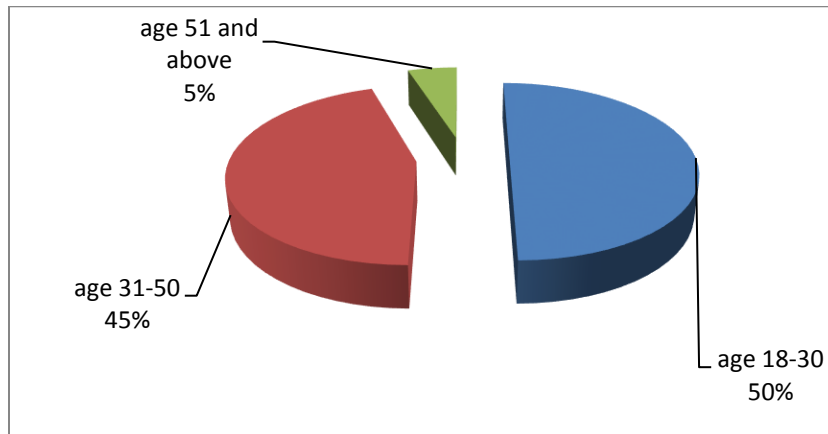
- **Sex ratio of the respondents**



Figure; - 3, Sex Ratio of Respondents

As it is shown in the above figure out of all participants 16 respondents or 20 % were Females and 64 respondents or 80 % are males.

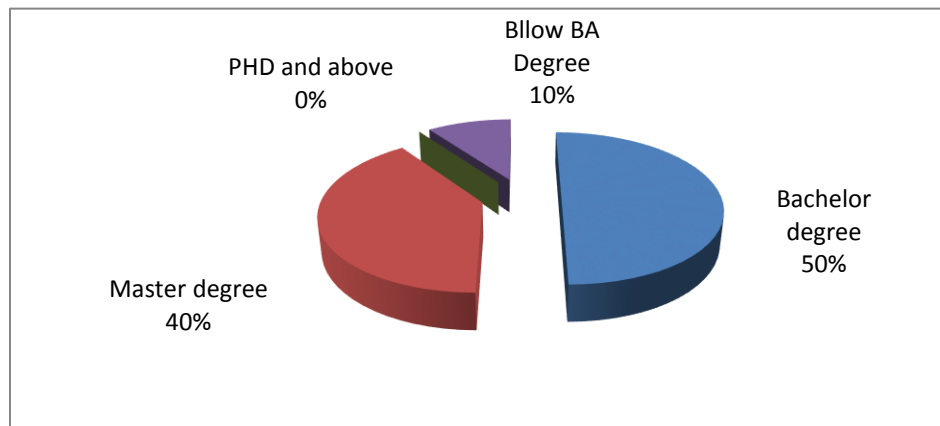
- **Age ratio of the respondents**



Figure; - 4, Age Ratio of Respondents

According to the data 40 respondents 50 % were between the ages of 18-30, 36 respondents 45 % were between the ages of 31-50 and 4 respondents 5 % were between the ages of 51 and above.

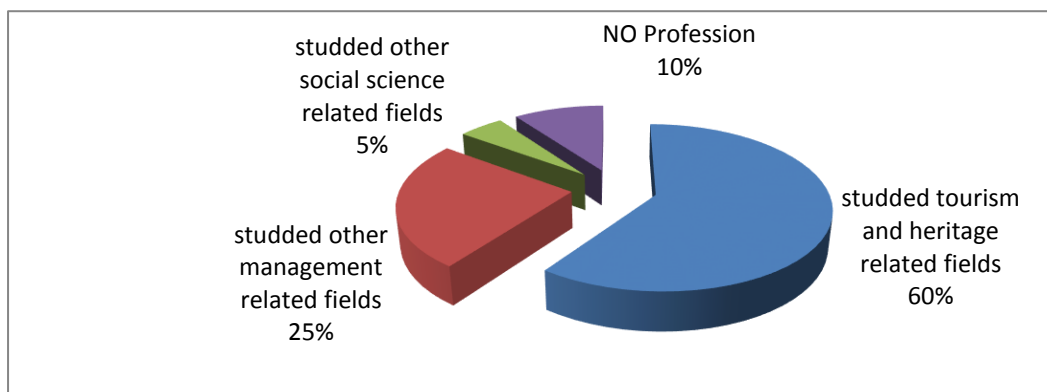
- **Educational status ratio of the respondent's**



Figure; - 5, Educational Status of Respondent's Ratio

According to the data 40 respondents or 50 % respondents had bachelor's degree, 32 respondents or 40 % respondents had masters' degree, no or (0 %) of respondent holds PhD and above and, 8 respondents 10% of respondents are bellow degree level or they are not awarded at the degree level.

• **The respondents Field of study ratio**

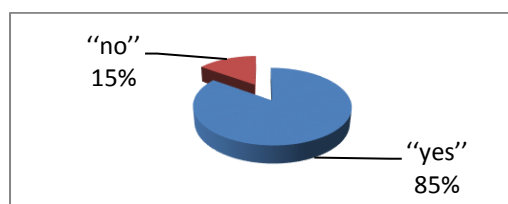


Figure; - 6, the Respondents Field of Study Ratio

According to the data 48 respondents or 60 % respondents had studded tourism and heritage related fields, 20 respondents or 25 % respondents had studded other management related fields, 4 respondents or 5 % respondents had studded other social science related fields and 8 respondents or 10% of respondents had not awarded from specific profession.

**4.2. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

1. For the question no one, the question is “Urban developmental has a negative impact on the heritage resources ARADA sub city?” option one “**yes**” option two “**no**”, for this question 68 respondents or 85 % of respondents answer yes, and 12 respondents or 15 % of respondents answer no, further all the respondents are state there reason for their answer on question number two.



Figure; - 7, “Yes” “No” Options Ratio

2. Question number two is enable the respondents to offer the reasons for the answer on question number one, the question is “If your answer for the above question is **Yes** please explain haw? Or if your answer is **No** why?” , the answer of this question is mainly categorized in to two; according to the respondents answer on question number one, the categories are listed bellow;-

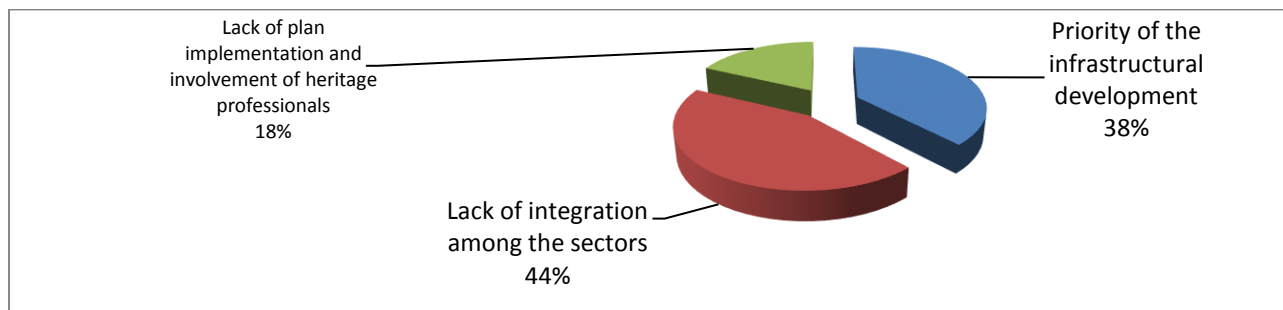
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- Yes option choosers on question number one and
- No answer choosers on question number one.

### Yes option choosers on question number one

This category of respondents are given their reason, how urban developmental affect the heritage resources of ARADA sub city, in different ways, so to analyze without difficulty, I came up with a classification of answers under the category, this classifications are stated as follow;

- Priority of the infrastructural development
- Lack of integration among the sectors
- Lack of developmental plan implementation and involvement of heritage professionals



Figure; - 8, Under “Yes” Option Category Ratio

- **Under this classification** from 68 participants 26 respondents are given similar reasons for the answer yes from the entire respondents, and from the same answer yes the percentage of this classification respondents are 38 %. This respondents reason is related with infrastructural priority; the entire respondents explanation is discussed bellow in a combined way as follow;-

The respondents said; ‘government gives the first priority to the infrastructural development, why because the society needs a rapid economic change to have a better standard of life, as a result this contemplation irritate the government to focus on urban Development through infrastructure developmental activities, further the developmental plan is not consider the heritage resources and old settlements.

The locations of the heritage resource are needed for the implementation of developmental plans in the sub city. In general the respondents under this classification notify the

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government is not giving enough attention for the heritages resources in alike the developmental activities in the sub city.

- **Under this classification from 68 respondents 30** respondents are given alike reasons for the answer yes from the entire respondents explanation, and from the same answer **yes** the percentage of this classification respondents are 44 %. This respondents reason is related with lack of integration among sectors; the respondents explanation is discussed bellow in a combined way, as follow; - the respondents said, ‘the urban development and implementation of plan is actively involves the participation of all the infrastructure related developmental sectors, rather than heritage related sectors, as a result obviously the urban Development plan is affect the heritage resources in the sub city in different way.’
- **Under this classification from 68 respondents 12** respondents are given alike reasons for the answer yes from the entire respondents explanation, and from the same answer **yes** the percentage of this classification respondents are 18%. This respondents reason is related with Lack of developmental plan implementation and involvement of heritage professionals, the entire respondents explanation is discussed bellow in a combined way; The respondents said; the government involves all sectors for the development of developmental plan including the minister of culture and tourism, and the plan it considers the heritage resources but the problem is on the implementation processes of the plan, due to this reason; on the heritage resource sites pre heritage assessment is not applied before the construction processes is on track. Generally the respondents said if the plan is not implemented properly its enable to boast further heritage damages on the heritage resources of the sub city.

#### **“No” option choosers on question number one**

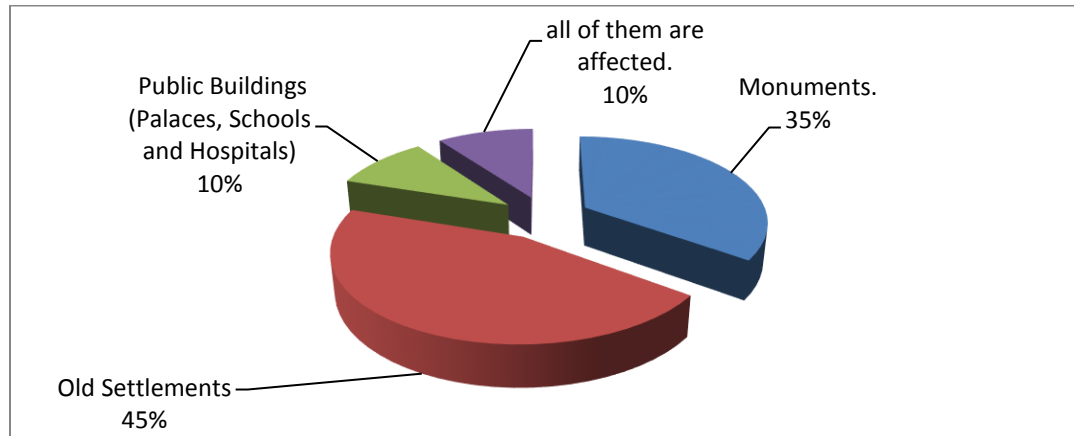
- **Under this category 12** respondents or 15 % of respondents are given alike reasons for the answer no from the entire respondents, this category of respondents are list the reasons, urban Development is not affect the heritage resources of ARADA sub city, there reason is as follow;-‘if the developmental plan is involve the sectors including the heritage related sectors, and professionals in all processes of the plan it must have a good well rather than a destruction on the heritage resources, this positive advantages of urban Development is, enable the heritage being more accessible with further maintenance and assessment of the heritage resource.



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3. Question number three is enable the respondents to select which type of the heritages are affected by the urban Development , the question is “Which heritage resources of the sub city is affected by urban Development processes?” the options are

“☐Monuments ☐Old Settlements ☐Public Buildings (Palaces, Schools and Hospitals)”



Figure; - 9 Type of the Heritages are Affected by the Urban Development Ratio

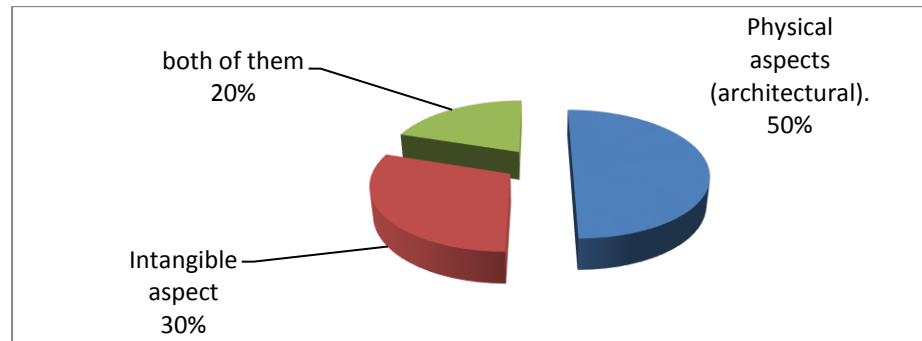
- The first option is selected by 28 respondents or 35 % of respondents are select Monuments.
- The second option is selected by 36 respondents o r by 45 % of respondents are select Old Settlements
- The third option is selected by 8 respondents o r by 10 % of respondents are select Public Buildings (Palaces, Schools and Hospitals)
- The forth option selected by 8 respondents o r by 10 % of respondents are select all of them are affected.

Generally according to the collected data from the respondents, it shows different frequencies of selection, so according to the frequency of selection I arrange the ranks bellow;-

1. Old Settlements 42.5 %
2. Monuments 35 %
3. Public Buildings (Palaces, Schools and Hospitals) 12.5 %

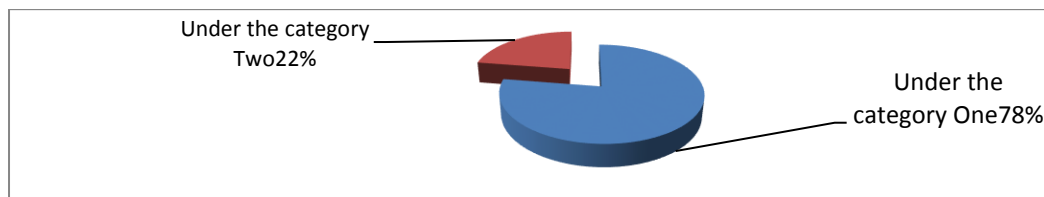
June, 2015

4. Question number four is enable the respondents to select which aspects of the heritage is affected by the urban Development, the question is “what aspects of the heritages are affected by urban Development?”The options are;-☐Physical aspects (architectural) ☐Intangible aspect ☐ Both of them



Figure; - 10, Aspects of the Heritage Affected by the Urban Development Ratio

- The first option is selected by 40 respondents or 50 % respondents are select Physical aspects (architectural).
  - The second option is selected by 24 respondents or 30 % of respondents are select Intangible aspect
  - The third option is selected by 16 respondents or 20 % of respondents are selecting both of them.
5. The question number five is enables to asses' haw the heritage aspects are affected by the urban Development, the question is “Haw the heritage aspects are affected by the urban Development?” According to the nature of the respondents reply the data is classified in to two categories, and listed as follow;-
1. (Category one)Heritage damage through the construction process
  2. (category two)After the construction process through maintenance process



Figure; - 11, Ratio of Heritage Aspects Affected by the Urban Development

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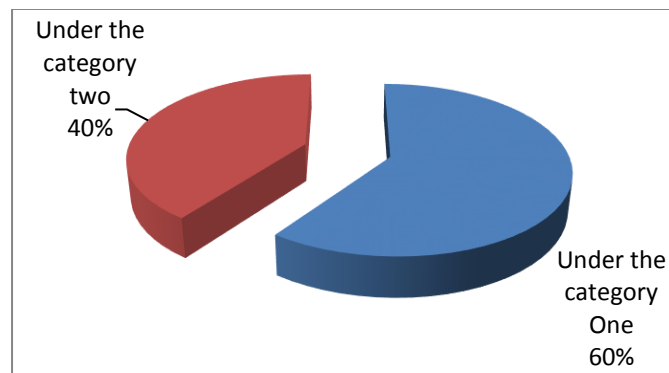
### Under the category One

- According to the data collected 62 respondents or 77.5 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the heritage resources in the sub city affected through the construction process and all aspects are under the pressure of the urban Development process in the sub city.’

### Under the category Two

- According to the data collected 18 respondents or 22.5 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the heritage aspects are being affected through maintenance process after the construction is being concluded.’

6. Question number six enables the respondents to identify the responsible body for the damage of heritages through urban Development. The question is “Who is responsible for the damage of heritages resources through urban Development?” According to the nature of the respondents reply the data is classified in to two categories, and listed as follow;-



Figure; - 12, Ratio of Responsible Body for the Damage of Heritages

### Under the category One

According to the collected data from the respondent’s shows 48 respondents or 60 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the government is responsible for the damage of heritage resources in the sub city, because the government implements developmental plan.

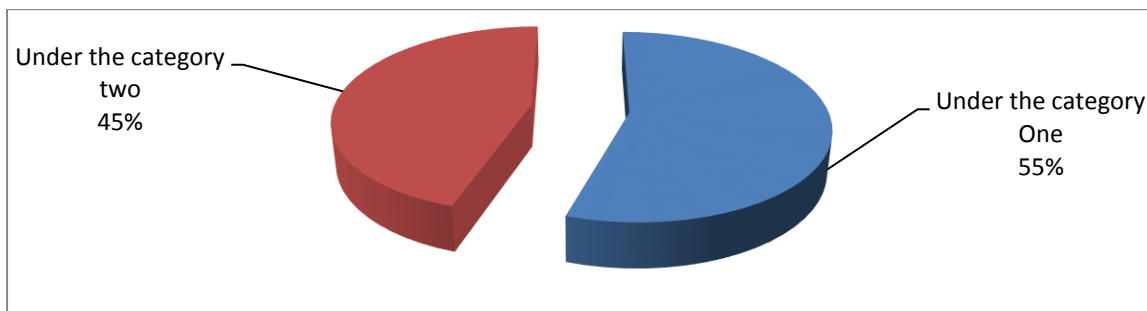
### Under the category two

According to the collected data from the respondents shows 32 respondents or 40 % of the respondents are said ‘the communities who are steeled near the heritage resources are responsible, because the community is needed to remind the responsible body when the heritages are facing the problems, and the professionals are responsible, who are taking the contract and working there, because this professionals are knows about the heritage, but they do not have any care for the heritages during the construction process.’

7. Question number seven enables the respondents to state the measurements needed to prevent the heritage destruction through urban Development; the question is ‘What measures are needed to prevent the destruction of heritage resources through urban Development in ARADA sub city?’

According to the nature of the respondents reply the data is classified in to two categories, and listed as follow;-

1. (Category one) awareness creation about the value of the heritages
2. (category two) heritage professionals involvement

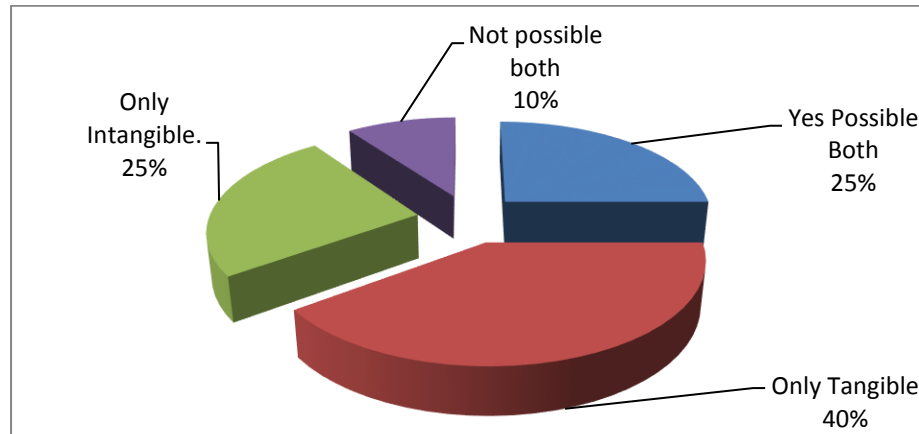


Figure; - 13, Ratio of Measurements Needed to Prevent the Heritage Destruction

- **Under the category One** According to the data collected 44 respondents or 55 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘as a long term solution for the problem awareness creation programs are needed for the peoples and for the construction personals, especially who are involved in the infrastructure developmental activities.’
- **Under the category two** According to the data collected 36 respondents or 45 % of the respondents from the entire participants said ‘the responsible body is needed to involve the qualified heritage professionals through the entire process of urban development plan.’

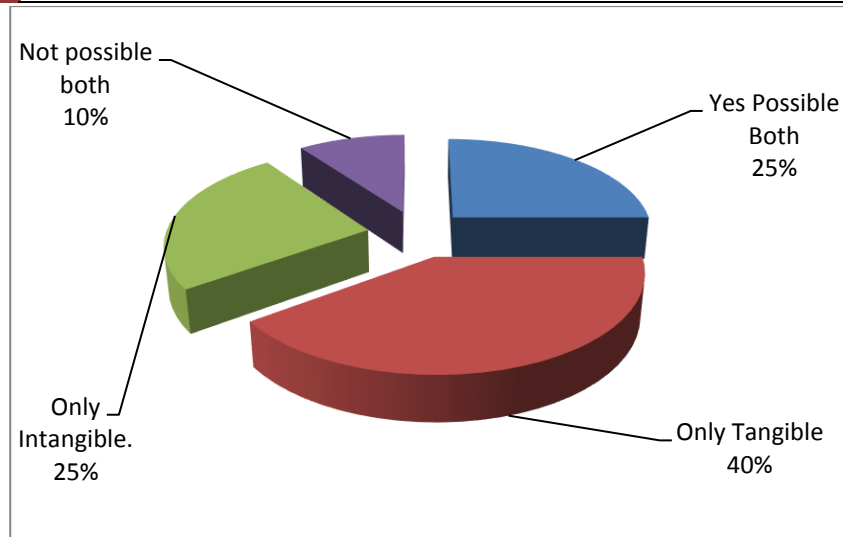
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8. Question number eight enables the respondents to select which aspect of the heritage is possible to maintain after the problem is happened. The question is “If once the heritage resource is damaged, is that possible to maintain both tangible and intangible aspect?” The options are ☐Yes Possible Both ☐Only Tangible ☐Only Intangible ☐Not possible



Figure; - 14, Ratio of Aspect of the Heritage is Possible to Maintain

- The first option is selected by 20 respondents or 25 % of respondents are select Yes Possible Both.
  - The second option is selected by 32 respondents or 40 % of respondents are select Only Tangible
  - The third option is selected by 20 respondents' or by 25% of respondents is select Only Intangible.
  - The forth option is selected by 8 respondents' or by 10% of respondents are select Not possible
9. The question is enables the respondents to given an explanation for the answer on question number eight, the question is, “According to the answer you given on the question number eight (8) please give an explanation”, According to the nature of the respondents reply the data is classified in to four categories, and listed as follow;-
1. The respondents who chooses option yes possible both
  2. The respondents who chooses option Only Tangible
  3. The respondents who chooses option Only Intangible
  4. The respondents who chooses option Not possible



Figure; - 15, Ratio of four Categories

**Under the category One (yes possible both) by 20 respondents or 25 % of respondents**

- Respondents are given their explanation for the answer both aspects are possible to maintain, the explanation is conclude that; if the tangible aspect of the heritage is restored or maintained simultaneously, the intangible aspect of the heritages are restored.

**Under the category two (Only Tangible) by 32 respondents or 40 % of respondents**

- Respondents are given their explanation for the answer Only Tangible aspect of the heritage is maintained the explanation is conclude that ‘if one heritage is damaged the only thing and the possible one is only reconstructing the tangible aspect of heritage, the intangible one is gone ever, further almost all heritages in the sub city are not authenticated and documented.’

**Under the category three (Only intangible) by 20 respondents’ o r by 25% of respondents**

- If the area served as a place for an event before, and the statue or a monument is constructed before to remember or commemorate an event once due to the urban Development the heritage is removed and if the place is used to construct other facilities, the place is lost the tangible aspects at all, but the intangible aspects are remained forever in different ways of documentation.

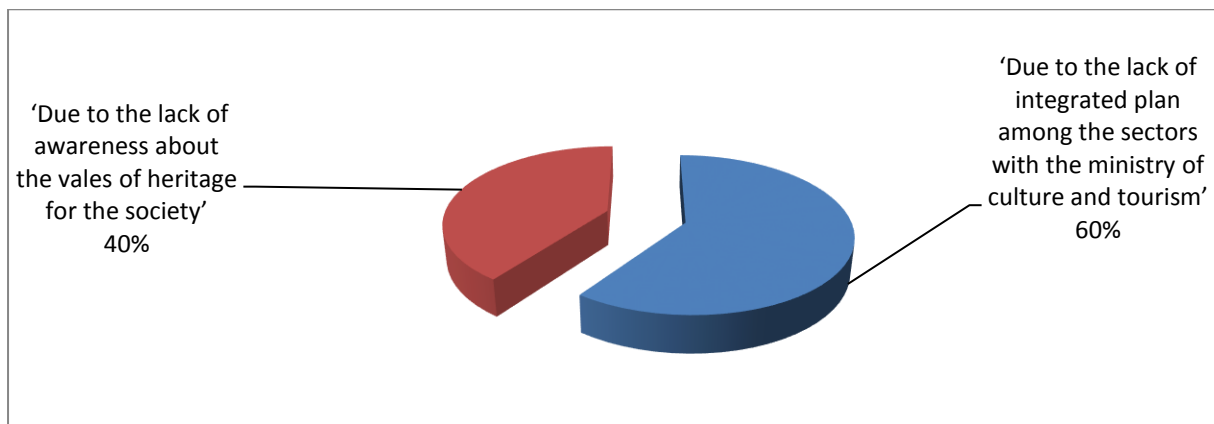
**Under the category four (Not possible both) by 8 respondents' or by 10 % of respondents**

- Respondents are given their explanation for the answer both aspects are not possible to maintain, the explanation is conclude that; if the heritage is removed and if the place is used to construct other facilities, the place is lost the tangible aspects will be vanished and correspondingly the intangible one is also gone ever through a time.

10. The question is enables the respondents to choose the reasons, the question is; “Why urban Development is affect the heritage resources in ARADA sub city? The option are,

- ☐ Due to the lack of integrated plan among the sectors with the ministry of culture and tourism
- ☐ Due to the lack of awareness about the vales of heritage for the society

**Options ratio in pie**

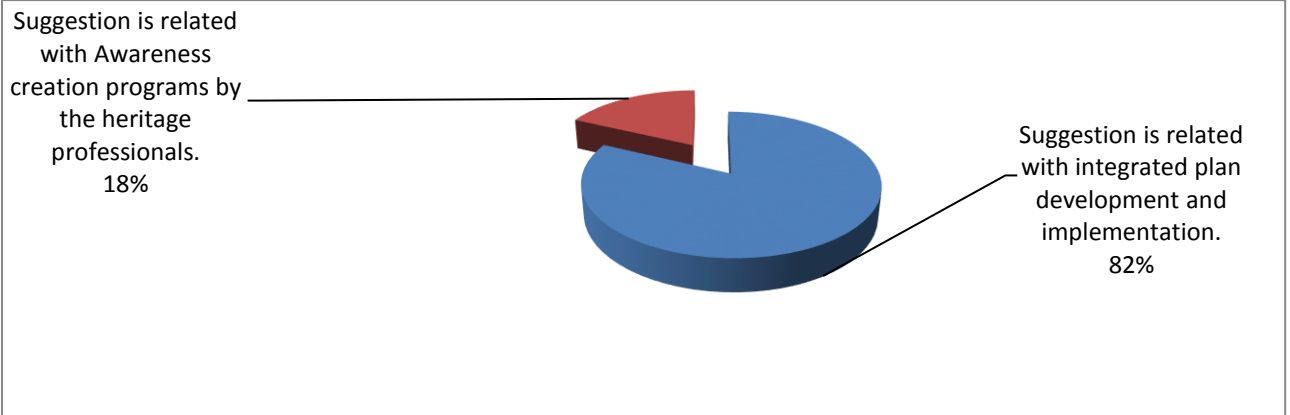


**Figure; - 16, Ratio of Question No 10 Replay Categories**

- The first option is selected by 48 respondents' or by 60 % of respondents are select 'Due to the lack of integrated plan among the sectors with the ministry of culture and tourism'
- The second option is selected by 32 respondents' or by 40 % of respondents are select 'Due to the lack of awareness about the vales of heritage for the society'

11. The final question is enables the respondents to give there suggestion to minimize the impact of urban Development on the heritage resource of ARADA sub city, the question is; “What is your suggestion to reduce the heritage destruction which may direct from the urban Development?”According to the nature of the respond for the question from the respondents it's classified in to two categories, this are listed as follow;-

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Figure; - 17, Ratio of Two Category Suggestions

- Under the category one 66 respondents' or by 82 %of respondents Suggestion is related with integrated plan development and implementation.
- Under the category two 14 Respondents' or by 18 % of respondents Suggestion is related with Awareness creation programs by the heritage professionals.

#### 4.3. Data Analysis Collected Through Observation

The research to find out the valid outcome, the researcher applied observational data collection, this method related to the concerned heritage resources in ARADA sub city, and this are involved and observed as an a main source of data from the rest of all, because it shows how much the problem is serious and alarming in all aspects. The collected data is presented in four samples with visual explanatory as follow; -



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**Sample 1;** Tesfa G/Selase private printing press, well known through introducing Ethiopian alphabet, (ha hu , ሀ ሁ) and it contributes a lot for the society being literate, its constructed 1910, E.C,

Status; - Dilapidated

Cause; - Building construction near (source self data observation method

Effect; - Accessibility, physical and visual impacts



Picture; - 10 Earlier Image of Tesfa G/Selase Private Printing Press  
(Tesfa G/Selase private printing press, 2012,)



Picture; - 11 Current Image of Tesfa G/Selase Private Printing Press  
(Photo by, Seyar, 2015)

June, 2015

**Sample; - 2 St Cathedral church old house**

Status; - Conservation needed

Cause; - New building construction

Effect; - Visual and unidentified feature threat



Picture; - 12 Cathedral church old houses

(Photo by Seyar, 2015)

June, 2015

**Sample 3; - Abune Petro's Memorial Monument**

Status; - Unknown condition

Cause; - Railway construction and road construction

Effect; - Removed from the original place



Picture; - 13 Image of Early Abune Petro's Monument  
(Source Addis Woubet, 2002)



Picture; - 14 Abune Petros Monument during Railway Construction  
(Source Addis Woubet, 2006)

**Sample 4;** - Dejach. Gebru W/Mariam Residence constructed in 1915 G.C

Status; - Destroyed

Cause; - Road construction project, (source, Addis Ababa Urban Heritage Database)

Effect; - Entire building and history demolition



Picture; - 15 Dejach Gebru W/Mariam Residence  
(Source Addis Woubet, 2003)

### Observation Data Analysis

According to the data collected through observation, the urban Development it implies serious heritage resources damage and different pessimistic impacts on the heritage resources of ARADA sub city, and also the coming urbanization plan implementation also implies serious threat on the heritage resources, particularly the historical old houses in the sub city.

#### 4.4.Part 3 Analysis

1. According to the data collected from the respondents through questioner the major heritage impacts from urban Development embedded with, the followings,
  - Priority of the infrastructural development
  - Lack of integration among the sectors
  - Lack of developmental plan implementation and involvement of heritage professionals
  - Lack of awareness regarding heritage resources

The questioner enables the respondents to give rational answer for the questions, and the respondents answers and suggestions is more related with the above stated cases,

2. According to the data collected through observation, the significant challenges of the heritage resources in ARADA sub city is an urban development, based on to the collected data, it proves a number of heritage resources are in threat and some of them are destroyed or demolished through urban development process, further the cause of this problem is more related with lack of awareness regarding the heritage value and lack of integrated developmental plan implementation is another dilemma for the heritages conservation.

#### **4.5.Core Findings**

The study founds different reasons for the destruction of heritages in ARADA sub city through urban development processes, this reasons are mainly related with;-

- Lack of different stockholders participation in the developmental plans, such as the public, heritage related organizations, NGOs, and different heritage related experts,
- Priority is given for the infrastructural development rather than for heritage conservation
- Lack of awareness regarding the value of heritage resources

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## Chapter Five

### 5. Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1. Conclusion

Urbanization is the most historical human civilization process and it holds different events, the earlier period of urbanization process is a base for the current and even for the future urbanization development, the earlier urbanization process spots are distinguished as a heritages, according to different standards, such as :-

1. Architectural design, which reflects the different native architectural ideology during urbanization process
2. Which reflect the culture and tradition of the society in the earlier period,
3. Pioneer technological implications during the urbanization process and
4. Different national events whether it's good or bad memory on the society.

The above stated things are tangible or intangible it contribute an assortment of contribution for the current society in different approach, so this allows to consider the things as a heritage for the current and for the coming generations.

According to the different source Addis Ababa city foundation and pre urbanization process is started at end of 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, during this process ARADA sub city due to its location, it takes a lion share of contribution for the pre urbanization process, so the sub city holds different feature of pre urbanization process, this features are needed to be seen as a heritage for the city, it desires a conservation plan to maintain them in a better way.

The study showed the existing condition of these historic heritages to be in a very agonizing condition and had a serious threat due to the urban Development process, where it seems that no attention and effort is made from any responsible authority to rescue them from being decayed. Furthermore currently the capital city is experiencing a relatively faster change in urban forms in relation to the other cities of Ethiopia in terms of growing demand for urban space for development particularly in ARADA sub city. To address this urbanization process, the city administrations as well as other stakeholders, are trying to take an action to make their best interest in urban development, however according to this study analysis the urban Development process is allows

different threats on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa particularly the ARADA sub city. Generally the heritages which found in ARADA sub city; holds different threats from urban Development due the following key points:

1. Priority of infrastructural development to, elevate a better economic life in the sub city.
2. The lack of well designed plan and proper implementation strategy regarding urban Development related with heritage conservation.
3. Lack of proper integration among the sectors particularly with heritage related organizations
4. Lack of public awareness at all levels of the society.

Therefore, it is mandatory to address the above listed issues in detail to achieve a good result in mediating the present urban Development pressure and the means to safe guard the continuity of the heritages in ARADA sub city.

## **5.2. Recommendation**

The research involves different discussions in different parts regarding the impacts of urban development on the heritage resources, based on the findings from the analysis, I recommend different key points, to prevent the heritages from the impact of urban development, and these are:

1. Develop and Implement urban Development plan in collaboration with all sectors, particularly with governmental and non-governmental heritage related organization plus the public
2. Apply pre-heritage impact assessment on the construction areas
3. Follow heritage rules and regulation strictly to safe guard the heritages from destruction.
4. Awareness creation programs to the general public by means of different kinds of activities, through using different Medias. The programs enable the society to understand the significant of heritage values
5. Organize and Promote professional heritage associations as well as governmental or non-governmental



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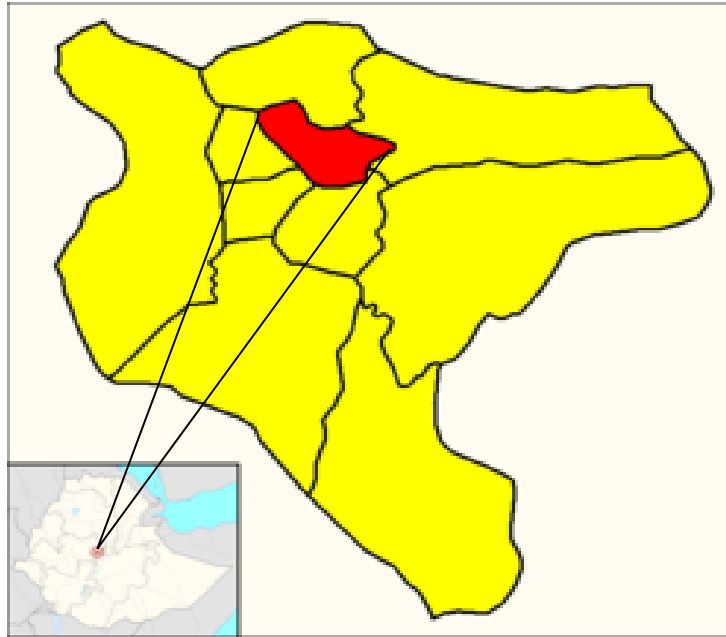
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# Appendices

**Appendix I; Geographic and Demographic information**  
**Geographic and Demographic information of ARADA sub-city**



Figure; - 18, Location Map of ARADA Sub-City, <sup>2</sup>

Table; -2, Geographic and Demographic Information of ARADA Sub-City <sup>2</sup>

Coordinates:  9°2'9.6"N 38°45'8.28"ECoordinates:  9°2'9.6"N 38°45'8.28"E	
Country	 Ethiopia
City	Addis Ababa
Area	
• Total	9.91 km <sup>2</sup> (3.83 sq mi)
Population (2011)	
• Total	225,999 <sup>[1]</sup>
Time zone	East Africa Time (UTC+3)
Area code(s)	(+251) 11

<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARADA\\_%28Addis\\_Ababa%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ARADA_%28Addis_Ababa%29)

June, 2015

## Appendix II; -Questioner

### Questioner to asses “Impacts of urban Development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa: the case of ARADA sub city”

Dear respondents, as a part of my Master study at the University of Gondar, I am under taking research on “**Impacts of urban Development on the heritage resources of Addis Ababa, the case of ARADA sub city**”

To achieve the research objective, your cooperation is essential. Hence, you are kindly requested to fill the following questions appropriately. It is only for academic purpose and I would like to assure you that I will treat all data as confidential and it will be reported anonymously in combined way.

*Please Mark a symbol  $\checkmark$  for your data on the selection box*

#### Part I: Demographic profile

1. Age: 18-30 ☐ 31 -50 ☐ above 51 ☐
2. Sex: Female ☐ Male ☐
3. Educational status:  
☐ Not graduate ☐ Bachelor degree ☐ Master degree ☐ PHD & Above
4. Field of study -----

#### Part II Objective

1. Urban Development has a negative impact on heritage resources ARADA sub city?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If your answer for the above question is **yes** please explain how? Or if your answer is **No** why?  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
3. Which heritage resources of the sub city are affected by urban Development processes?

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☐Monuments   ☐Old Settlements   ☐Public Buildings (Palaces, Schools and Hospitals)

4. What aspects of the heritages are affected by urban Development?

☐Physical aspects (architectural)   ☐Intangible aspect   ☐ Both of them

5. How the heritage aspects are affected by the urban Development?

-----  
-----  
-----

6. Who is responsible for the damage of heritages resources through urban Development?

-----  
-----  
-----

7. What measures are needed to prevent the destruction of heritage resources through urban Development in ARADA sub city?-----

-----  
-----  
-----

8. If once the heritage resource is damaged, is that possible to maintain both tangible and intangible aspect?   ☐Yes Possible Both   ☐Only Tangible   ☐Only Intangible   ☐ Not possible

9. According to the answer you given on the question number eight (8) please give an explanation--

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

10. Why urban Development is affect the heritage resources in ARADA sub city?

☐Due to the lack of integrated plan among the sectors with the ministry of culture and tourism

☐Due to the lack of awareness about the vales of heritage for the society

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11. What is your suggestion to reduce the heritage destruction which may direct from the urban  
Development ?-----

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

**Thank you for your cooperation!!!**



### Appendix III; heritage list form

#### List of heritages in Addis Ababa ARADA Sub-City

No	Description of the heritage	Type	Location	Year of Foundation
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

June, 2015

IMPACTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE HERITAGE RESOURCES  
OF ADDIS ABABA, THE CASE OF ARADA SUB CITY

**Appendix IV; Heritage check list**

**Heritage check list**

Description of the heritage -----location-----

Type -----Year foundation -----

Picture of the heritage

Construction near/around the heritage-----

Impact of the construction on the heritage-----

-----

1. Visual/physical effects

Explanation -----

-----

2. Maintenance related effects

Explanation -----

-----

-----

June, 2015

IMPACTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE HERITAGE RESOURCES  
OF ADDIS ABABA, THE CASE OF ARADA SUB CITY

3. Accessibility effect

Explanation -----

-----

-----

*Single checklist is applied for a single heritage only*